

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 136.—Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

DIVISIONS IN THE CHURCH.

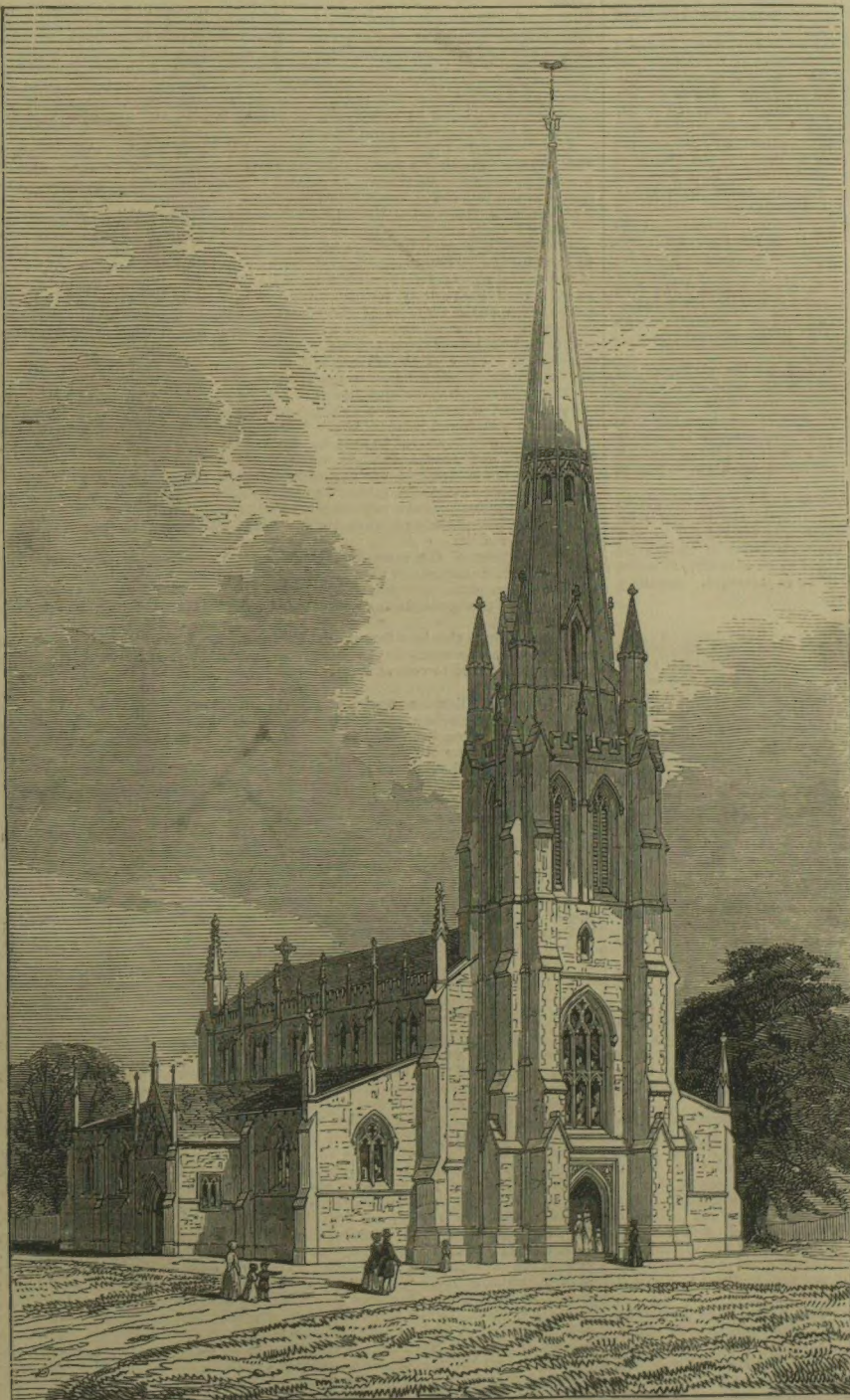


IN PROPORTION as the attacks on the Church from without have diminished in number and virulence, its divisions have multiplied within. A few years ago it had to encounter the agitation against tithes; that somewhat settled, or at least abated in virulence, by the Tithe Commutation Act, it had to meet the excitement of the church-rate question, which was at one time made one of the watchwords of party, and had, like all other questions, its champions and martyrs. That storm, too, has blown over; there was never, probably, for the last half century, a period at which the Church of England had so little to battle with in the shape of active enmity. But in another direction the prospect is less satisfactory. Within the Church, there is dissension, uncertainty, confusion; opinions are in the full career of conflict; practices co-exist that are widely different; and, unless some authority is brought to

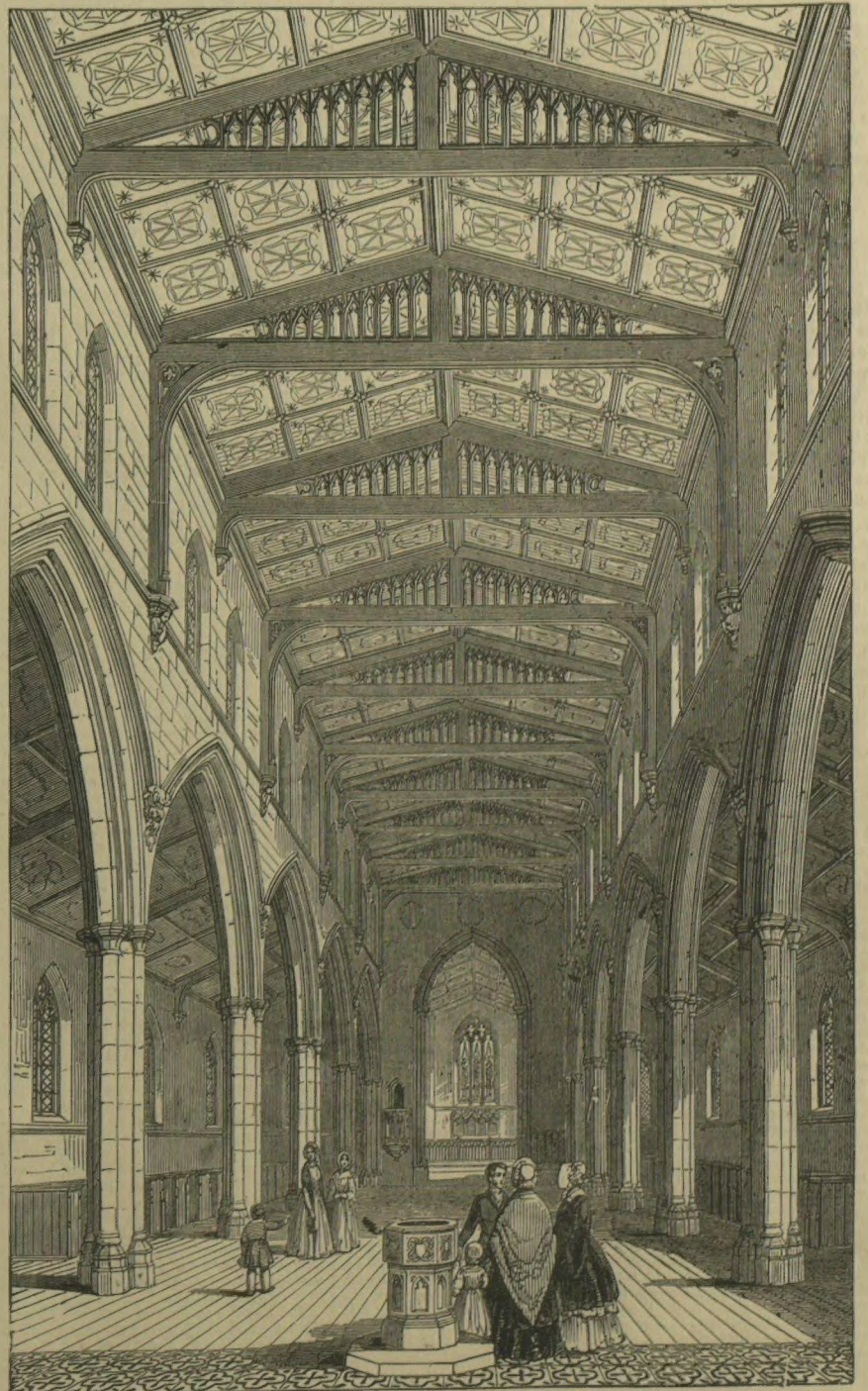
bear on the questions that agitate the hierarchy of the English Establishment, there is no slight danger, at no distant time, of a complete division.

The section of the Church—for we dislike the word party in connection with such a subject—that has received the designation of Puseyite, sprang from the endeavour of a few conscientious clergymen to awake within the Establishment a more lively attention to the duties that devolve upon it, and to oppose a bolder front to the advances of dissent. It was, in fact, a revival. Much piety, much learning, undoubted zeal, were brought to the task, and had these been wisely directed, the result would have been one of more unmingled good than that which has actually been effected. But the piety and learning that could not be denied them had been excited and nourished among the works of men of other ages, and had grown more familiar with the practices of the past than they were with the requirements of the present. They attached over-much importance to outward forms and practices, seeing in them that significance and force which questionless did once exist, but which had long departed; and, noting this, they fell into the error of believing, that to revive those forms and observances would revive the spirit also from which they sprang. They failed in what they intended, and succeeded to an extent they probably

did not dream of, in what they perhaps never meant. The people were startled by the revival of things so long forgotten as to be quite obsolete, and alienated from the reformed Church by practices that had so strong a likeness to those of Rome. On the other hand, those who had let their minds dwell on these forms, as ministers of them, became captivated by their symbolism, and became equally estranged from the Reformed Establishment, but in another direction. They were attracted towards the Church of Rome, and many, as it is known, openly became members of that body. So difficult is it to say to the mind when launched on any course of inquiry, thus far shalt thou go and no farther. This is the danger of reviving usages more or less kindred to another faith, and from it has arisen all the difficulties that now beset the Establishment. And that revival has been accompanied by other manifestations which, to large numbers of reflecting persons, were more alarming. The publications of the Oxford school were an evident bridging over of the gulf, between the Anglican Church and that of Rome—a gulf which, as long as either Church remains what it really is, can never be closed, the difference being one of essence and principle, not of forms or observances. These, in whatever shape they have appeared, have had one tendency, visible in many of the "Tracts for the Times," in more than one sermon, and in all the "Lives of the



ST. MARY'S NEW CHURCH, HERNE HILL.



INTERIOR OF ST. MARY'S NEW CHURCH, HERNE HILL.

Saints," which, long ago abandoned as legends only, have been revived as authentic, and are now held up as examples. The general impression to be derived from them, is that the authors and compilers, or editors, regard the reformation as an evil, cast a "longing, lingering look" towards Rome, and believe it to be even now a kind of fountain of truth,—of that truth which it was the belief of the Reformers could only be found in the Scriptures. These views are supported by the effect of the practice, the importance they attach to forms, their insisting on the wearing of the surplice in preaching, the changing of the communion table to an altar, the lighting of tapers, the revival of the offertory, and many other points which, if not directly popish, have a papistical tendency.

The effect of all this is the reverse of what is, perhaps, intended. There are many things in which the people now will not let the clergy think for them, and believing that much of what we have pointed out is vain and empty and not essential, they are shocked and estranged. Hence arise bickerings and differences between the pastor and the flock—between those who should be of one accord. The parishioners, startled at some innovation, remonstrate; they are answered that the rubric or the practice of the Church warrants it; but the rubric has in many points become a dead letter; whole generations of Bishops and Priests have passed away, knowing it is to be presumed what the usages of the Church were, and have not thought of reviving them; the plain, but reverend and impressive service of our Church, united as it is to its beautiful Liturgy, has been, as we are accustomed to it, from time immemorial.

The people, therefore, unsatisfied with the answer of the clergyman, appeal to the Bishop; and at this point the greatest anomaly and difficulty connected with the whole question begins to be visible. If all these usages were essential, and if the neglect of them was a culpable omission, who should have pointed out the error, and pressed for a stricter observance of them, but the Bishops, the Episcopi, the overseers of the Church? If they are not essential, why insist on them now to the creation of much bitterness and unseemly contention? The heads of the Church appear, with respect to this question, to have been the last to pay attention to it; while the inferior clergy went through the ritual according to the usual form, they were never blamed for neglect, nor told they were coming short of the duty incumbent on them. But when the innovations they introduce begin to excite remark, and the Bishops are appealed to decide, the latter seem to have no fixed rule or principle to guide them; the clergy were right while they accepted things as they were; when they change them—without Episcopal authority—they are right also. The difference between the Bishops themselves is little less remarkable than that between the clergy and the people. One Bishop gives his opinion on the point of candles and surplices, and turning to the East, in such a manner as to compromise the dispute on all of them—not settle it. Another decides at once, and absolutely, that the innovations are right; yet, as a priest, he himself for the greater part of his life must have discharged the duties of his ministry in ignorance, at least in non-observance, of the very practices he now insists on so strongly, that he would not scruple to sanction his clergy in wearing the Alb! Another dignitary of the Church may be found, who evidently thinks these things vain and empty, and nothing worth. Yet all these are members of one body, governed by one code of articles, one rule, one rubric, which cannot admit of so many different interpretations. The evil of this discrepancy in matters of the highest importance is beginning to be felt, and with it is seen the nature of the remedy. The Bishop of Exeter has addressed a letter to his clergy, on what he well describes as "the diversity of practice in the worship of Almighty God, which, in concurrence with other unhappy causes, has threatened to involve us in a state of painful, I had almost said perilous, division." He has called together the General Chapter of his Cathedral, and sought their advice in the matter, and the result is, that he advises the clergy of his diocese to refrain from further change till time has been given to collate what is the practice of the several deaneries, with the view of establishing a general uniformity. But one diocese is not a whole kingdom, and it is over the whole kingdom that the evil is spreading. Unless the Bishops are content to give full scope to what their Right Reverend Brother of Exeter describes as "the fatal consequences of change, introduced, as it has elsewhere been, by private individuals, whether from simple desire of novelty, or as part of a systematic attempt to bring back our Church nearer to the corrupt usages from which it was reformed," they must determine what the practice of the Church really is, and not leave it to the caprice of individuals who have lost in the study of the Folios of the Fathers, all recollection that there has been such an event as the Reformation. At the point at which we have arrived a convocation of the heads of the Church seems to be the only remedy. There is some doubt whether the Bishops can meet as a body; but, from the urgency of the case, they must at all hazards try if under our Constitution they have really less power than any other men engaged in one common object. The alternative is an endless series of disputes, with the necessity of Episcopal interference in every separate case, or allowing those who are infected with an overstrained admiration of the forms of the Romish ritual to introduce them little by little, till Churchmen are driven to become Separatists, or to take refuge in the arms of Dissent. The house that is divided against itself cannot stand.

ST. MARY'S NEW CHURCH, HERNE HILL, DULWICH.

This highly-embellished structure (from the designs of Messrs. Stevens and Alexander) has just been completed, and will very shortly be consecrated for divine service. Although it is not, as regards extent, comparable with some of the magnificent ecclesiastical edifices throughout the country, this new church, in ornamental beauty, may indeed be said to stand unrivalled. It occupies a commanding position on Herne Hill, near Dulwich and Camberwell; and its fine tower and spire are very effective, for a considerable distance. Throughout the whole structure, ancient architecture has been strictly adhered to. The style is that which is technically called the perpendicular Gothic, somewhat resembling that of the fifteenth century.

Through the liberality of the wealthy and respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, the architects have been enabled to complete the interior decorations on a truly superb scale. The whole of the windows have been filled with stained glass—almost the only example in modern church building. The eastern window has emblems of the four Evangelists; the north and south have the arms of the Archbishop, the Bishop, and the Vicars of Camberwell and Lambeth. The west window bears the arms of her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Majesty the Queen Dowager. The aisle windows, presented by the subscribers, are embellished most richly with their arms. The fittings are low seats of polished oak, constructed after the ancient method, in lieu of pews. The principal passages and the chancel are paved with encaustic tiles of various colours; and the steps to the chancel are of a most elaborate and beautiful design, in porcelain, on which the arms of those who have subscribed £100, or upwards, are emblazoned. The Lord's Prayer, Belief, and Commandments, are beautifully written in illuminated characters upon porcelain slabs; and the panels of the pulpit are filled with paintings of the Evangelists, St. Peter, St. Paul, &c. The whole of the tile and porcelain work is the gift of Mr. Garrett, of the firm of Copeland and Garrett, of Lincoln's Inn-fields.

The tile work is a very fine specimen of art, and is the first of the kind ever executed. The whole of the ceiling is divided into panels, by moulded beams and Gothic tracery. After the ancient manner, the beams are decorated with scriptural texts, in illuminated characters; and the panels of the ceiling are painted with elaborate designs of Gothic character. Notwithstanding this abundance of colour and decoration, the general effect is solemn and subdued, arising from the equal distribution of the rays of light from the stained glass; and although the appearance is at first apparently gloomy, everything is efficient for the solemn purposes of worship. A good effect has been produced by placing the organ in a recess in the north aisle; and still more by the absence of all galleries, so that the design of the interior is complete and unbroken. The pul-

pit is also situated in accordance with the ancient custom: its exterior is of stone; a portion being rough, and hammer-dressed.

The principal features of the exterior of the church are a lofty stone tower and spire. The general dimensions of the body are 80 feet long, by 50 feet wide; the total length is 120 feet. Accommodation is afforded for upwards of 700 persons. The total funds have been provided by private subscription, with the exception of a donation from the Church Commissioners. The original estimated cost was £4500, exclusive of all the ornamental work, stained glass, &c., for which sum the church has been built. The pretensions of ornamental work have been extremely numerous.

From the contiguity of the structure to the metropolis, it will, no doubt, be an object of curiosity for some time to come.

The Church has been entirely completed for the last three or four weeks, and the delay in the consecration, which the architects ascribe to a dispute respecting the endowment, has caused much disappointment. Several members of the nobility have expressed their intention of witnessing the ceremony.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Much interest has been created by the performance of three new choruses for female voices, composed by Rossini, of which, the first two were written by him at the age of twenty. The execution of this new work of the great maestro took place at a musical soirée, given by one of the principal editors de musique, for this purpose. M. Henri Herz presided at the piano, and the audience consisted of some of the principal artists in Paris. What attracted most attention at this soirée after the *musicaux* themselves, were two portraits of the immortal composer—one a picture by Scheffer, the other, a bust by the sculptor, Bartolini; the latter taken when in the full vigour of youth, displaying him young, handsome, animated, and witty; the other, in later years, old, morose, and with that expression of care, which years and experience have given him.

Constant interchange of presents takes place between Queen Victoria and Louis Philippe. A fête has just been given at the Royal Park of St. Cloud, to celebrate the arrival of some superb cows, and a Durham bull, as a present from your Queen.

You have doubtless heard of the Slavonian prophet, Towiansky, whose mystical fancies and questionable auguries have involved him more than once with the tribunals of justice. Another of his doctrines has just been revealed by a professor of the French college, which defies Napoleon, supposing him to preside, as a mysterious spirit, over the destinies of man. Towiansky has till now inhabited Switzerland, where he made a daily pilgrimage to the tomb of the great Kosciuszko, and where he was surrounded by a crowd of disciples. He has now just left that country for Belgium, where he is followed by his absurd, but unhappy prelates. He has some in Paris much wiser; they follow him, but in imagination alone. Our "France of 1830," who stirred up the Poles to revolt, alas! now only affords them in adversity barren sympathy.

The anniversary of the Polish Revolution has just been celebrated, by a ceremony at which Prince Czartoriski presided. The speech of the Prince on this occasion was a model of simple eloquence, and moved the auditors to tears.

A dinner was given on St. Hubert's Day, by all the most distinguished hunters in Paris, in honour of the patron of the chase. On this occasion the centre of the table was occupied by a stuffed stag, killed by the editor of the *Journal des Chasses*.

A fertile subject of pleasantry—of satire, but bereft of its sting—with the Parisians, is the amount of duty which, from the recently published reports of taxes, appears to be paid by M. Guizot in his own *arrondissement* which elects him deputy to the Chamber. No more than twenty-five centimes (twopence half penny) is his assessment! It must be remembered, however, that in other *arrondissements* he pays something more. However, to the eternal glory of M. Guizot, he is remarkably poor in spite of so many high offices he has held, and so many opportunities of making a fortune like his political rivals—at the expense of the State. I have often seen him in his present palace in his most palmy hours. But even in the Senate, where in France he is unrivalled, I have never been so struck by the innate greatness of the man as in the little apartment he has occupied for years in the Rue Ville l'Evêque, when driven from power. The apartment is so small, there is scarce room to turn round in the area left by the piles of books and papers, and the court yard is in ruins; but you may see within the noblest work of God, an honest man, and the light of genius sheds its glory on all around.

Our popular writers evince an inclination to divide in two classes, and to place themselves in the ranks either of *feuilleton* novelists or of imitators of Boileau. They dart their satire in every direction, *à tout propos*, and very often on the most absurd and false grounds. Witness the late diatribe of the well-known poet, M. Barthélemy, against our country. This gentleman having received assistance from Government twelve years ago, on condition of never attacking it again, has just recommenced his periodical sarcasms, which are read with the avidity with which, unhappily for human nature, such publications are sure to be greeted everywhere. They give occasion, moreover, for general discussion: one answers his attacks, another accuses him of treachery, another praises him, another exalts him to the skies—in fact, he has done what is always acceptable to the Parisians—he has given them something to talk about.

Letters from Rome mention the death of one of the most eccentric celebrities of that city. A poor workman, by name Filippo Theodoli, of the Strada dei Bianchi, had for 20 years past amused the whole town by the *cazzi* and the drolleries of his wooden performers at the Teatro dei Burattini. He made his puppets the vehicle of jokes innumerable on all the personages, great and small, in Rome, and more than once had been sent to the Castle of St. Angelo to reflect on the impertinent liberties he had taken with the great names, by means of his wooden representatives—who were the worthy heirs or rivals of the statue of Pasquino in the Piazza, on whose pedestal, for six centuries, have been inscribed the epigrams and satires against the Papal Governments of the wits and wags of Rome. The highest classes of society did not disdain to attend the performances at the Burattini, and a certain French prelate was amongst the most assiduous of the spectators. Theodoli received from the *Impresario* five francs for every five evenings, in which he engaged to amuse the company for three hours.

Paul Delarocche, who has acquired such celebrity by his picture of Lady Jane Grey, has just finished a portrait of the Pope; at the last sitting, his Holiness made him a very brief compliment, and, looking at the canvas, said, "*Almeno dico qualche cosa.*"—"At least, I say something." It is said that this portrait is intended for the Queen of France.

You have heard how insurrection for four months laid low the glories of the Polytechnic. Our Parisian youths are much interested in the issue of a melancholy event which occurred a short time since—another effect of the disorderly spirit which reigns amongst the pupils of the great Polytechnic, that has produced so many men of science. In the idle hours that have ensued its closure by Government, one of the students killed another in a duel; and, being brought before the tribunal, and acquitted, he has been remanded upon the appeal of the Attorney-General.

A most amusing spectacle strikes you on crossing any of the toll-bridges in Paris. Crowds of passengers are seen at all hours waiting at the toll-gates for the receipt of the five centimes (one halfpenny), which they are obliged to pay, in order that they may obtain restitution, in case the termination of the law suit now pending should abolish the payment of tolls. It is a sort of lottery, in which they put a halfpenny for the chance of drawing a prize in damages. Anything for excitement, is the motto of our volatile Parisians.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers, as might have been expected, are exceedingly annoyed at the recent attacks of Mr. O'Connell upon the French, and against Louis Philippe, and even the Republican and most violent press condemn him in unmeasured terms. The condition of Spain occupies much of the attention of the Parisian journalists, who condemn in an indignant and feeling strain the recent sanguinary conduct of the Spanish Government. Under the head of Spain will be found an account of the atrocious executions of the son of Zurbano and other persons, which have elicited the generous sympathies of our contemporaries.

The *Journal des Debats* contains an extract of a letter from Naples, dated Nov. 26, which gives an account of the celebration of the marriage of the Duke d'Aumale to the Princess of Salerno, which took place on the previous day, in the chapel of the palace, with great pomp. The Duke d'Aumale, accompanied by the French Ambassador, the Duke de Montebello, arrived at the palace about ten o'clock, and soon afterwards the civil contract was signed, in the presence of the King and Queen of Naples, and other parts of the Royal family, the Prince de Joinville, &c. The chapel where the marriage ceremony was celebrated was brilliantly illuminated. After the accustomed forms, the Duke d'Aumale and the Princess of Salerno approached the altar. The Grand Almoner having asked the Duke d'Aumale if he consented to take the Princess Marie Caroline-Augusta de Bourbon, Princess of the Two Sicilies, as his lawful wife, replied in French in the affirmative. The Grand Almoner put the question to the Princess if she would take for her lawful husband Prince Henri-Eugene-Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Duke d'Aumale, son of the King of the French, and the Princess leaned forwards towards their Majesties, then towards her august parents, as if to ask their consent. The King and the Prince of Salerno having made a sign of approval, the Princess replied in Italian, *roggio*. The Archbishop then said a prayer, and when the ring had been placed on the finger of the bride, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale returned to their places. There was a grand gala at the Theatre de San Carlo in the evening.

The *Moniteur* contains an ordinance, stating that, "in consequence of various mournfully celebrated trials which have taken place for some years past," a commission is appointed to examine into the question whether the selling of arsenic may not be entirely prohibited without detriment to medicine and trade. The commission is to consist of MM. Gay Lussac (President), Roard, Dumas, Payen, Orfila, Yvart, Busay, de Rouis, Lemire, Meilheurat, and Senac. The preamble to the ordinance adds, that the Academy of Medicine, the College of Pharmacy, the Council of Public Health, and the Commission of Arts and Manufactures have already been consulted as to the means of altering the colour and external character of arsenic in such a way as to render the use of it difficult for criminal purposes, without immediate detection on the part of those to whom it is to be administered.

The *Gazette de France* says:—"News was received a few days back from Tahiti, which the Ministry has not dared to publish. The restoration of Queen Pomare was therein announced, and it was stated that the event took place in the midst of disquieting demonstrations. As was to be expected, the French were in consternation, and the English missionaries exhibited an insulting joy. The despatches which contained the orders of our Government were taken out by an English vessel, and this circumstance, it is said, has augmented the humili-

lation and discouragement of our seamen. At the moment when this intelligence left the island, a great fermentation reigned there, and grave complications were apprehended."

SPAIN.

Our letters from Spain give the details of the barbarous execution of Zurbano's son and brother-in-law, Juan Martinez, and two servants, at Logrono, on the 25th ult. It appears that the most urgent appeals were made to the Government for clemency; but, so far from listening to them, General Oribe was dismissed from his command only for suspending the execution. The Madrid correspondent of the *National* gives the following affecting account of the circumstances. His letter is dated the 25th ult.:

"The Government has just caused General Oribe to be deprived of his command of Logrono, for not having immediately shot Zurbano's brother-in-law and son, after having merely proved their identity. Oribe is not suspected of compassion, but he was on the spot; he saw what interest Zurbano's relations excited in that country, where the services rendered, in the name of Isabella, by all his family, were well remembered. Men of all ranks and all opinions had brought the execution to be deferred, and the prisoner's wife had proceeded without delay for Madrid, accompanied by a deputation from the town and province, who went with her to implore the Royal clemency. A most heart-rending scene took place on this occasion. At the moment when the two Queens were leaving the palace, the young wife of Benito Zurbano threw herself at their feet, and, with her eyes streaming with tears, and her voice broken with sobs, prayed and supplicated them at least to spare the life of a being so dear to her. The deputation joined in her request, and from the whole group arose expressions of the liveliest grief. All the persons who stood around appeared most deeply affected. The Queen Mother, it must be acknowledged, could not behold such a spectacle without feeling a strong emotion; but her daughter, the worthy daughter of Ferdinand, remained cold and unmoved as a statue. Neither the cries and despair of the poor woman at her feet, nor the supplication of the inhabitants of Logrono, nor the pity which for a moment affected her mother's soul, nor the emotion of the bystanders, could even cause a palpitation in this wretched creature's heart, who contented herself with dryly replying to the unfortunate wife, 'The Council will decide on the request.' The Council accordingly assembled; and, to be present, Narvaez interrupted the pleasure which he was enjoying at Carabanchel with the illustrious Munos. No delight in Narvaez's mind is equal to that of ordering an execution. He, therefore, hurried in, and after the Council orders were dispatched, at the same time, for the dismissal of Oribe and for the execution of Zurbano's son and brother-in-law! Again blood! Always blood! They will spill it until its fumes suffocate them! Oribe, besides, is not the only one deprived of his post."

Benito Zurbano was a young man, aged 28, esteemed in the army, in which he held the rank of major.

The following are the circumstances out of which the arrest of Benito Zurbano was made. General Ruiz, Colonel Gavila, and the Commandant Casanova were arrested at the moment they were again crossing the frontier. They arrived at nine o'clock in the evening of the 24th ult. at Oleron, where they are detained. During the night of the 20th ult. Zurbano and the horsemen who accompanied him endeavoured to penetrate into the village of Manzanera. The inhabitants received them with a fire of musketry. It was in consequence of this affair that the insurgents abandoned their arms and horses, and the eldest son of Zurbano (Benito), his brother-in-law (Martinez), and two servants, were captured.

Of General Zurbano himself there is no certain intelligence.

The Madrid news is to the 27th ult. The *Gazette* publishes an account that the second son of Zurbano, with seven other individuals, had delivered himself up to a detachment of the troops sent in pursuit of him. The faction of Leche, in Upper Aragon, it says, has been obliged to disperse before the Queen's troops, and to take refuge in France.

In the sitting of the Chambers, articles 25 to 37 of the Reform Bill had been adopted.

It is stated that Narvaez was created a grandee of Spain, with the title of Duke of Ardoz, on the same evening that he gave the ball to her Majesty. The following anecdote is related on the subject:—It appears that, after several preparations had been made for the Queen's appearance at the festivity, a scruple of conscience suddenly struck the Marquesa de Santa Cruz, who informed her Majesty that it was a horrible violation of etiquette for the Queen of Spain to visit any subject under the rank of grandee, and she feared that such a shocking occurrence would be attended with the most frightful consequences. On hearing this interruption to her amusements, the Queen began to get into bad humour; and in a fretful manner told her *camarista* that she should have thought of telling her so before, and that rather than miss the opportunity of diverting herself, she would create Narvaez a grandee of Spain on the spot. The Marquesa wished for nothing better; the matter was soon got over, and before the Queen stepped into her carriage, the "Hero of Torrejon" was a grandee of the first class and Duke of Ardoz! The affair had previously been arranged between Narvaez and the Marchioness.

The court-martial appointed to try General Araciz, at Cadix, for participation in the late conspiracy, having found him guilty, orders were sent from Madrid on the 24th to execute the sentence.

PORTUGAL.

Our letters from Lisbon to the 27th ult. speak of the continued success of the Ministry. The Chamber of Peers, by a majority of eight, has passed the bill declaring all the edicts of the Government, twenty-nine in number, promulgated during the prorogation of the Cortes, and consequently without the sanction of the Legislature—laws in force from the date of their promulgation. The twenty-nine "laws" were presented to the Chamber *en masse*, and all separate examination and discussion opposed successfully by Cabral. Thus the Ministry may now be considered as having triumphed over all opposition and as perfectly secure for some time to come.

A frightful calamity by fire took place in Lisbon on the 21st ult., attended with the loss of twelve or fourteen lives. The fire broke out in the lower part of a house in the Rua Madalena, and spread with such rapidity as to prevent the escape of the families of any of the upper floors by the stairs. The inhabitants, however, were informed of their danger in sufficient time to have effected their escape, if ladders had been procured, and two were standing in the public square in the immediate neighbourhood of the fire, where some government works were going on. Repeated applications were urgently made to the officer on guard in the square, for permission to take away these ladders, and these applications were barbarously refused. The unfortunate inmates of the burning house were at the windows of the rooms in front of the house, shrieking and calling in vain for assistance for upwards of an hour. At length ladders were procured, and two or three persons were saved by the intrepidity of a French resident, and some of the officers and crew of a French vessel of war that is stationed here, whose conduct is deserving of the highest praise, as was that of an Englishman, who rendered essential service on this occasion. The ladders were too short to communicate with the windows of the third floor, but from one of them a young girl jumped to a ladder, and was caught in the arms of a Frenchman, who contrived to keep his footing on the ladder while he held her, and her life was saved. Another woman made the same desperate attempt, but missed the ladder, and was dashed to pieces on the pavement. Some others flung themselves out of the windows and met with a similar fate. It is a strange circumstance that a house adjoining the one recently burned, was destroyed by fire thirty about years ago, when the loss of life was nearly equal to that which lately occurred.

In the course of the same day, Mr. George Vanzeller, a highly respectable merchant of this city, either shot himself or was killed by the accidental discharge of his fowling-piece. No person having been present at the moment the report was heard, it is impossible to say whether he fell by his own hand intentionally or otherwise.

The municipal elections throughout Portugal have been carried in favour of the Government, a result by no means surprising, when it is stated that even soldiers are allowed to vote at them.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople, of the 17th ult., announce several diplomatic changes. Among others, the displacement of Fethi Ahmed Pacha, the Sultan's brother-in-law, from the high and responsible post of President of the Supreme Council, which office is now filled by Suleyman Pacha, late Lieutenant-General of Riza Pacha, and President of the Military Board at Scutari. The celebrated Tahir Pacha has been appointed Governor of Adrianople, for which he will set out in the course of a few days. Some persons imagine that the object of the Ministry, in thus naming him, is to remove him to a distance from the capital, where he was suspected of maturing secret plans for the ultimate overthrow of the present Ministry. It will be recollected that before Reshid Pacha was appointed to Paris, he was named to Adrianople, and refused to go, even at the risk of being exiled for disobedience to the orders of the Sultan. The late governor of that city, Osman Pacha, has been appointed Governor-General of Bosnia. The Ambassador in London, his Excellency Ali Efendi, is recalled to Constantinople, and the well-known Sarim Efendi appointed in his place.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The usual monthly Overland Mail has arrived with dates from Bombay of the 1st November, Calcutta of October 17th, and China of August 30.

The intelligence from India is comprised in the following summary. A revolt had broken out at Kholapore, in the Mahratta country, which rendered it necessary for the British forces to interfere, and the consequence has been the storming and capture of a strong fortress called Samunghur, which took place on the 14th of October last. The circumstances of the case are these:—

The Rajah of Kholapore being a minor, his government had been administered by agents, whose despotic and oppressive conduct appears to have provoked a revolt; and the Rajah having been permitted by treaties to maintain 1000 men, they were sent into the provinces to put down the insurrection. The insurgents, however, soon routed them, and then retired within the mountain fortresses in the neighbourhood. The British troops, bound by treaty to assist the Rajah in coercing his refractory subjects, marched, under Major-General Delamotte, against one of these forts, Samunghur, which they took by storm, after a sharp conflict, putting many of the garrison, who continued their resistance, to the sword. The enemy endeavoured in the first instance to escape, but were effectually intercepted by the British cavalry. Between five and six hundred of the enemy were killed, and as many more wounded or taken prisoners. After the capture of the place, five hundred infantry, under Colonel Outram, the present political agent for the Southern Mahratta country, were despatched to Kholapore, whither in a few days the main body of the army, under General Delamotte, would proceed.

It was understood that the Rajah and Colonel Outram were about to visit the

disturbed districts, and endeavour to bring about the surrender of the forts and restore the general tranquillity. The British forces were to be divided into two brigades, one from Bombay, and the other from Madras, until a larger subsidiary force should be formed. Much blame had been attached to Mr. Reeve, the late political agent, to whose rashness the outbreak is alleged to have been in a great measure owing, and who had been superseded by Colonel Outram.

The storming of the fort of Samungbur, and the defeat of the body of insurgents that came to its relief, had in part lowered their courage, yet their demands were still as forcible as ever. They had lost about 500 men at Samungbur and near it; yet their resolution to defend their properties, and their rights seems to be unshaken. The Madras and Bombay Governments were exerting their utmost influence to put an end to those commotions.

The latest news from Kolapore was, that all hopes of a pacification by negotiation are at an end.

Her Majesty's 22d Regiment marched from Satara for the disturbed districts, where there will be soon 13,000 men assembled.

Scinde, it appears, is now perfectly tranquil. Sir Charles Napier had adopted the plan of marching the troops away from the rivers' banks during the time when the exhalations from the mud while drying rendered their residence there exceedingly dangerous. Sickness prevailed to any remarkable extent in only four regiments, one of which, her Majesty's 13th, was at Kurrah, having marched from Sukkur, and two were at Shikarpore, viz., the 3d Light Cavalry and the 9th Bengal Infantry; and the fourth, the 64th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, was at Sukkur. The amount of sickness in those four corps was above 1100, being about half of all the cases in the whole of the Scinde army. The other 18 corps, and especially the Bombay regiments, were very healthy.

There is no news of the slightest political importance from either Calcutta or Madras. Sir Henry Hardinge continues with his council at Calcutta, studying the duties of his office. He had already directed his attention to some local improvements, and to the establishment of a better system of education among the natives.

CHINA.

There is nothing important from China. The French Ambassador arrived at Macao on the 15th August. The American Ambassador had negotiated a treaty similar to the one entered into by the British authorities, but with additional explanatory clauses. The latter was about to return to the United States.

A British expedition had been sent from Singapore, to root out the piratical tribes on the north west coast of Borneo. It was composed of her Majesty's ship Dido, Captain Keppell, and the East India Company's steamer Phlegathon. The expedition proceeded in the first instance up the river Sukarran. The boats were at first repulsed, but having been reinforced, the seamen and marines landed, destroyed the fortifications, and took sixty guns. Mr. Wade, first lieutenant of the Dido, Mr. Steward, and several men, were killed in the affair. The capital of the King of Kolo, by whom the Honourable F. Murray was murdered, had been destroyed. The ship Ceylon, D. Legumen master, from London to Bombay, was lost, on the 1st of October, on the northernmost reef of the Laccadives, marked in all the charts eighteen miles too forward. The ship Brilliant, from Calcutta to Bombay, was lost, on the 16th October, on the point of the Sauger Sands. The crews of both vessels were saved.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

INDIA.—The Calcutta Money Market, on the 17th ult., was easy. Capital for all purposes was abundant, and transactions of safe character were met by advances and accommodation on the same favourable terms hitherto obtainable in the market: the amount of unemployed capital consequent on the still unfavourable disposition of the remittance exchange was considerable, which induced investment in the public funds and other securities, the valuations of which were forced up almost beyond precedent.

From Bombay, Nov. 1, it is stated that "the harvest, we believe, will be equal to the average of former years, but so long as the crops continue on the ground our market will continue dull." The trade in cotton and piece goods was dull. In twist and yarn some improvement had been manifested.

CHINA.—Our intelligence comes down to the 30th of August. At Canton, several heavy purchases of silk had been made. The teas which had been brought to market were all bought up at prices varying from 39 to 43 taels. The following are the prices at which purchases have been made:—Congou old, 12 dollars to 16 dollars; new ditto, 39 dollars to 43 dollars; Cape new, 19 dollars to 27 dollars; souehong old, 15 dollars to 20 dollars; souehong new, 30 to 50 dollars; orange pekoe new, 27 to 34 dollars; orange, fine scented, 30 to 70 dollars; twankay, 14 to 24 dollars; young hyson, 59 to 55 dollars; hyson skin, 15 to 32 dollars; gunpowder, 43 to 70 dollars; imperial, 40 to 67. The market was dull for all descriptions of cotton. All the Hong Kong merchants were summoned into the city of Canton on August the 12th, when the authorities demanded a further payment of 5,000,000 of dollars as their portion of the Canton ransom money. The Hong refuse to pay, and the general impression is that they will be imprisoned. Meanwhile Howqua, Sanqua, and some of the more wealthy of the Hong, have left their Hong.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

DEEDS OF GIFTS AND WILLS.—In the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday, a case was tried—Alexander Beresford Hope v. Harmer and others, Executors of Henry Philip Hope—which involved an important question as to the revocation of a will by a deed of gift. It was an action of trover brought by the third son of Lady Beresford against the executors of his uncle, to recover a cabinet of diamonds and other precious stones, estimated to be worth £50,000, and which the plaintiff claimed under a deed of gift executed by the deceased in favour of the plaintiff, in April, 1838. It appeared that the deceased, Mr. Henry Philip Hope, who was the brother of the late Mr. Thomas Hope, of Duchess-street, was, like all the other members of the family, a person of large wealth, of which he expended a considerable portion in gratifying his inclination for articles of taste and vertu. He had a most valuable and peculiar collection of Dutch pictures, another of bronzes, one of China, and a collection of diamonds and other jewels, worth about £40,000, which were the subject of the present action. He had three nephews, sons of Mr. Thomas Hope and of the present Lady Beresford, with all of whom he lived upon affectionate terms, and who were all the objects of his bounty, and to whom he made considerable bequests by his will. To the eldest, Mr. Henry Thomas Hope, he gave his collection of pictures; to the second, Mr. Adrian Hope, he gave the bronzes and china; and to the third, who was the present plaintiff, he gave the collection of precious stones which were the subject of the present action. The manner in which he conveyed the jewels to the plaintiff was, however, different from that in which he transferred the other legacies to the other brothers. In 1838, he executed a deed of gift, in consideration of natural love and affection, to Mr. Alexander Beresford Hope, whereby he conveyed to him absolutely and irrevocably the jewels in question, which he described in the deed as being contained in a casket of certain dimensions. The description of the casket being, however, inaccurate in this respect, was amended by the donor, who wrote the true dimensions over the original words and authenticated the alterations in the margin. The object of conveying the diamonds by deed was to evade the payment of the legacy duty, which would attach upon a bequest by will, but neither the diamonds nor the deed were delivered to the donee, who, according to the evidence, appeared not to be aware of his uncle's intention until he received the deed of gift in a sealed envelope from Lady Beresford upon the death of Mr. Henry Philip Hope, in 1839. By his will, of which the defendants were executors, he left the residue of his property to his three nephews, and the question at present for consideration was, whether the deed of 1838 operated under the circumstances in such a manner as to vest the whole of the collection of diamonds in Mr. Alexander Beresford Hope as a gift, or whether, supposing such deed to be ineffectual for that purpose, the diamonds became part of the residue, and so were divisible equally between the three nephews of the deceased. It was stated that one of the diamonds cost the deceased £14,600! Among the witnesses called for the plaintiff, was Mr. Hertz, of whom Mr. Philip Hope had purchased a great portion of the gems contained in the cabinet. He deposed to the state of the cabinet in 1832, 1838, and subsequently. He had seen Mr. H. P. Hope deposit the vellum writing in the drawer of the cabinet, and had been frequently informed by Mr. H. P. Hope that he had given the cabinet to Mr. Alexander Beresford Hope. On his cross-examination by Sir Thomas Wilde it was elicited that, between 1832 and 1838, a great many jewels, which had formed part of the collection, had been sold or exchanged. He also admitted that a sapphire had been purchased for the collection.—Viscountess Beresford stated that the plaintiff was her son; that her eldest son, Mr. H. T. Hope, had inherited the bulk of the property of her late husband, Mr. Thomas Hope; that the property of her late husband's brother, Mr. Adrian Hope, who died in Holland, had been divided into two parts, one part of which had been inherited by Mr. H. P. Hope (who had a great aversion to the legacy duty), and the other part had been divided equally between her sons, Henry Thomas, Adrian, and Alexander Beresford; that Mr. H. P. Hope had left his pictures to Mr. H. T. Hope, and his china and bronzes to Mr. Adrian Hope, and that Mr. H. P. Hope had asked her, in 1838, if she thought that Mr. Alexander Beresford Hope would preserve his collection of gems intact if he left them to him, to which she replied in the affirmative; that in April, 1838, Mr. H. P. Hope gave her ladyship a sealed parcel, to be delivered to Mr. A. B. Hope, after his (Mr. H. P. Hope's) death. That parcel, by the evidence of Gibbs, the footman, and of Banks, the butler in the Beresford family, was traced into the possession of Mr. Alexander Beresford Hope, and by the evidence of Viscountess Beresford, was proved to have contained a deed of gift, dated April, 1838, of the gems in question, to Mr. Alexander Beresford Hope.—The deed was then put in and read, as was the probate of the will of Mr. H. P. Hope. The case for the plaintiff having closed, Sir T. Wilde, for the executors, contended that it was evident the deed was not intended to operate immediately, for Mr. H. P. Hope was very fond of the jewels, and therefore was not likely to have given his nephew the power of ousting him of possession during his lifetime. No one knew of the deed; not even Lady Beresford or Mr. Alexander Hope, as long as Mr. H. P. Hope lived. Mr. H. P. Hope was averse to the payment of the legacy duty, and there could be no doubt but that he intended this deed to operate as a will. In fact, it was a will and not a deed, for he had never parted with his power over the deed, or over the property, until his death. The deed, therefore, was not a perfect deed, and the party could take nothing under it. He asked the jury, did Mr. Henry Philip Hope intend that his nephew should have the power of depriving him of possession of the jewels the day after he had executed it, for if he did not, the deed was void? He submitted that the so-called deed was not a deed at all; that there was nothing to show that it was intended to operate as a deed. There was, besides, an alteration made in the body of the deed in describing the cabinet, which was sufficient to vitiate it. The cabinet described in the deed was a former old cabinet; that description had been erased, and a description of the dimensions of the present cabinet inserted in pencil. That erasure being

unaccounted for, vitiated the deed entirely. The property, therefore, remained undisposed of, and passed by his will.—Lord Denman, in summing up, told the jury that the question was, whether the delivery under the deed of gift had been so complete as to vest the property in the plaintiff. If it were not, then the plaintiff could not claim the property. If the deed were properly executed, so that the person witnessing the deed, or any other person knew of its contents, although the donor might not, that would be a good delivery. They would therefore consider whether he intended, at the time of executing the deed, to part with the property to Mr. A. B. Hope; if he did, the execution was a good one. There was, however, a difficulty upon the face of the deed itself. The description of the cabinet was most important. If the original description, that of the old cabinet, had stood, great doubts might arise as to whether anything was given at all, but that description had been altered; the question was, had or had not those alterations taken place before the execution of the deed. If they had been made before execution the deed was valid; if not, the deed was invalid. The question for their decision was, did Mr. H. P. Hope intend to part with the property to Mr. Alexander Beresford Hope, when he executed the deed. With regard to the clause reserving to Mr. H. P. Hope an almost unlimited power over the property during his life, it was a question of law for consideration afterwards what might be the effect of that clause, rather than a question for the consideration of the jury.—The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £40,000.

THE ROMFORD BANK OF JOHNSON, JOHNSON, AND MANN.—Mr. Mann appeared at the Bankruptcy Court on Monday, for the purpose of passing his final examination, and was examined at considerable length as to the amount of the capital (stated in the balance-sheet to be £17,000), which he actually had in the business of the firm, when it appeared that the property at Aldgate would realise £10,000, and leave a surplus of about £12,000 in aid of the respective estates. Mr. Commissioner Goulburn considered the bankrupt's balance-sheet to be perfectly satisfactory, as well as his explanations, and passed his final examination. His Honour also directed the applications for the certificates to stand for the 4th Jan. next. The declaration of a dividend was advertised for the same day, but none took place, as considerable difficulty has arisen in ascertaining to which estate the surplus really belongs, and under such circumstances the payment of the dividend has been deferred to afford time for further inquiry.

EXTRAORDINARY BILL TRANSACTIONS.—THE CASE OF JAMES GIBBS.—This extraordinary case was again heard in the above court on Wednesday, before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd. The present proceedings arose out of an order by the Chief Judge of the Court of Review, that the matter should be referred back to the Court of Bankruptcy for re-examination by the Hon. Commissioner. Mr. Edwin James, for the assignees, having briefly recapitulated the leading facts which led to the adjournment of the bankrupt's examination, with fixing a day for his passing, and having read the order from the Court of Review, added that it would that day be the duty of the assignees to examine fully into the correctness of the bankrupt's accounts. He had, indeed, filed a sheet which was particularly intricate, and, as he (Mr. James) was instructed, anything but satisfactory. The transactions therein stated extended over a period ranging from 1823 to 1843, the date of the fiat. The debts amounted to some £121,000, the liabilities to £89,000 more, making in all about £200,000. But there were some of the transactions so singularly striking, so very extraordinary, that, on first sight, they might be deemed altogether improbable. The bankrupt had been what is termed a scrivener; he raised money for parties upon annuities or otherwise; his transactions had been of a most extended character, and yet all the books produced by him to that court, were only two in number—a cash book and a ledger. The ledger, however, was itself no voucher, but a mere echo of the cash book. Was the fact not a startling one, that a man supposed to carry on cash operations to an amount above a million of money, could do so with only one cash-book? He asked if it were possible to do so? That cash-book was also grossly inaccurate in its details, and dated only from 1835, for some book which had existed before that period, had been destroyed. They were not told why, but he (Mr. James) could, perhaps, assign a reason. At that time a bill had been filed against the bankrupt by Lord Glamis, and when called upon to produce the book, it was discovered that it had been destroyed. That was certainly a remarkable coincidence, if nothing more. The bankrupt's profits appeared to have been about £5000 a year, and yet when he came to that court there was one sum of £90,000 charged for discounts and commission. They had not had one voucher for even £5 of that amount. Not one voucher from the man who had £5000 a year, and who yet charged £90,000 in his sheet for discount and commission. It was preposterous. But that sum of £90,000, large as it was, had to be increased by £15,000, which he had charged against another, when he himself, and he only, was personally liable for it. The learned counsel then entered into a detail of the bankrupt's transactions with Lord Kensington—transactions running over a term of years, and involving accounts upon bills and annuities—the considerable sums realised, with scarcely an exception, having been appropriated by the bankrupt to his own purposes. The discount, then, upon the amount so appropriated by the bankrupt being £15,000, would, if added to the £90,000 unaccounted for, make £105,000. There were other transactions of a similar kind with Major-General Wyndham. The bankrupt, on the 11th November, 1843, a time when he was notoriously embarrassed, had written a letter to that gentleman, stating that he had an excellent opportunity of investing money to considerable advantage, and he persuaded General Wyndham to entrust him with bills to the amount of £18,000. These he discounted for his own use at 40 or 50 per cent., and he had now got, of course, to account for the money. He also got General Wyndham to advance him £10,000, in two notes of £5000 each, under pretence of lending them to a man named Youde, at a large rate of interest; but that amount also he retained in his own hand. Such was a specimen of the manner in which his business was transacted. His transactions in bills were very large indeed, but though he had a book of bills payable, he had exhibited none of bills receivable. That there had been such a book was perfectly clear, for it would have been impossible to carry on such a business without it. The profits accruing from bills of costs amounted in one year to £23,000, yet the drafts of those bills had been also destroyed.—Mr. W. C. Wright, accountant for the assignees, was called, and verified the statements advanced by the learned counsel.—The bankrupt was then placed in the witness-box, and examined by Mr. James.—He had no vouchers for any part of the £90,000. He never had a book of bills receivable. The date of bills due could be ascertained by the cash-book. The dates in that book were not always correct, but he could not explain why they should not be so. In some cases "lumping sums" were set down to certain accounts, which might balance them exactly. He did not put them down, nor did he intend that they should be so balanced. His intention was to pay General Wyndham's bills when they became due. He had not done so. They were all dishonoured.—After some further examination the matter was adjourned for six weeks, in order that the bankrupt might furnish vouchers, where that could be done, or give the names of the parties to whom the amounts had been given, and the dates at which those payments were made.

IN RE THE REV. DR. KENNY.—The insolvent is the rector of St. Olave's, Southwark, and this day came up upon application for his interim order. His schedule states debts and liabilities (the latter chiefly upon accommodation bills) at from £7000 to £10,000. The reverend doctor's living was set down at about £650 a year, of which he proposed to set aside £350 a year for the benefit of his creditors. The insolvent regretted much his present position, and was willing to give every information in his power. After some further discussion, the further hearing was adjourned to the 24th, the insolvent in the interim to furnish the required information.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

MANSLAUGHTER BY THE CAPTAIN OF ONE OF THE WATERMAN STEAMERS.—A young man, named Samuel Simms, was indicted for having, while in command of the Waterman steamer No. 6, improperly run down a small boat, rowed by Edward Everett, a licensed waterman, and containing four passengers, by which the said Edward Everett and another person were drowned. The circumstances were mentioned in our paper at the time. The jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy. The Common Sergeant sentenced him to four months' imprisonment.

Mr. Henry Brenton, an apothecary, at Lambeth, who, it will be recollected, was committed for the alleged manslaughter of his wife, has been tried and acquitted.

A DARING SWINDLER.—Thomas Field, alias John Eaglesfield, alias William West, aged 65, described as an "agent," was indicted for unlawfully obtaining, by false pretences, 5s. 6d. of Edward Hammond, a similar sum from William Wall, and 2s. 6d. from William Harding. The three charges were included in one indictment, containing three counts. Mr. O'Brien appeared for the prosecution. It appeared that the prisoner, under the name of West, was convicted at the June session, 1843, of this court, of defrauding several poor persons, by pretending that there were fortunes lying in the Court of Chancery belonging to them unclaimed, which he undertook to recover on being furnished with means to take the necessary steps. He was sentenced to only one year's imprisonment. The moment he was at large he commenced his old trade, and between June and October, in the present year, he had defrauded about fifty poor creatures, whose disappointed hopes, after having been excited by his actions, produced a far greater amount of suffering than the loss of the few shillings, severe as it was to them, imposed. His mode of proceeding was in all cases precisely the same. He introduced himself as the agent of Mr. William West, 55, New-cut, Lambeth (one of his own *nommes de guerre*), an attorney, whose business was to discover heirs-at-law and next of kin, and to do every thing else kind and charitable to the needy and afflicted. There was a large sum of money, a freehold property, and securities in the funds, varying in amount according to his humour from £400 to £900, left by a distant and forgotten relation of his dupe and from ten to sixty years in Chancery. A petition should be filed, which would cost only 5s. 6d.; and if, as in many instances was the case, the dupe had not the means of raising even a crown, the prisoner took half a crown or 2s., or whatever else he could squeeze out of their sanguine hope and desire to be relieved from pinching poverty. Accordingly, as they appeared to be utterly destitute or still squeezable, he dropped the case or tried it on again, giving up only when no more could be possibly be had.—The jury returned a verdict of Guilty upon each count of the indictment.—The prisoner, who was said to have been formerly an attorney, displayed the most surprising impudence. Although perfectly aware of his being thoroughly known, he kept up his air of plausibility, and cross-examined the witnesses with an affectation of good faith and candour that would have been quite amusing, had not his proceedings brought so much misery to his victims.—The Common-Sergeant, in passing sentence, asked him how he happened to have grown eleven years older during his one year in prison? He was only 54 at his former trial in 1843, and he now called himself 65.—The prisoner made no reply.—The Common-Sergeant sentenced him to transportation for seven years. The court has adjourned till next sessions.

POLICE.

THE LATE FORGED TRANSFER AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—Wednesday was fixed for the re-examination of William Burgess, charged with uttering two forged transfers for £8000, which stood in the books of the Bank of England in the name of Mr. William Oxenford. Precisely at twelve o'clock, the Lord Mayor took his seat, and immediately afterwards the room was crowded to excess. William Burgess was shortly afterwards placed at the bar, in the custody of John Forester. He was dressed in a suit of black, over which he wore a dark brown tagliani. He was in excellent spirits, and, being very lame, he was accommodated with a chair as on the last occasion. He is a tall young man, about 25 years of age, with light sandy hair and no whiskers.—The Lord Mayor (to Burgess): Have you any professional adviser?—Yes, my Lord.—Mr. J. C. Salomon, solicitor, said he appeared for the prisoner.—Mr. Ware, from the office of Messrs. Freshfield and Co., the Bank solicitors, attended to prosecute.—Mr. Salomon (having consulted with the prisoner) said he was instructed to ask for a remand.—The Lord Mayor: On what ground?—Mr. Salomon said for the purpose of obtaining evidence in his behalf, and on that ground he thought there would be no objection to a remand on the part of the solicitors for the Bank.—Mr. Ware said he had a number of witnesses present. Unfortunately, one witness, whose evidence was very important, was attending a trial at Westminster, on subpoena, and it was possible that he might not be able to give his evidence to-day. As there were so many witnesses present, perhaps it would be the best plan to take their evidence, as it would save them much inconvenience. Mr. Salomon was quite in favour of this course. Mr. Oxenford was then called. He said he was an official agent in the Long-room, Custom-house. Prior to the 3d of September last he was possessed of the sum of £9800 in the Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities. (The book containing the entry of the fraudulent withdrawal of £8000 was then shown to him). Examination continued: The transaction recorded in the book is not in my handwriting; neither are the two signatures, "William Oxenford." I never gave any authority to William Burgess, or to any other person, to withdraw the sum of £8000 out of the £9800, which stood in my name in the Bank books.—Mr. Thomas Ingall, a clerk in the Bank of England, was next examined.—On Tuesday, the 3rd of September last, the prisoner came to the counter and said to me, "Please to witness this transaction." The person who was with him purported to be the owner of the stock; his real name, I believe, was Joseph Elder. The prisoner wrote his name, and the person who was with him signed the name of "William Oxenford."—Mr. Salomon: Is it usual for Bank clerks to identify persons transferring stock? Witness: It has been the practice for a considerable time.—Mr. Salomon: It is a very improper practice.—The witness said the system had been discontinued since the fraudulent transfer.—Mr. Tokely, a stock-broker, examined: I have known the prisoner about twelve months, from his being a clerk in the office in the Bank in which I was in the habit of transacting business. In the latter part of August he came to me and stated that a friend of his, who had £8200 in the Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, was desirous of raising £8000. On the morning of Sept. 3rd he brought me the necessary papers filled up for the transfer of £8200. To the best of my knowledge he was not accompanied by any person. I sold the stock to a gentleman named Clement Smith. It was divided into two portions. Mr. Ware said the other witness to whom he had alluded could prove the payment of the cheque. John Forester was next examined.—In consequence of a warrant granted by Sir William Magray (the late Lord Mayor), on the 2nd of November last, for the prisoner's apprehension, he proceeded to America, and arrived here soon after his arrival on Brewster's Island, near the lighthouse, and about eleven miles from Boston, and brought him to England.—Mr. Salomon then applied to have the prisoner remanded until Wednesday next.—The Lord Mayor: Burgess, have you any objection to be remanded to that day?—Burgess: I have no objection, my lord.—He was remanded accordingly.—The prisoner throughout paid great attention to the evidence, and frequently conferred with his solicitor.

THE TENDER MERCIES OF THE POOR-LAW.—At Wandsworth Police-office, on Tuesday, William Wallace, John White, and William Brown, farm labourers, out of employment, were charged with refusing to work in the Kingston Union.—Robert Oddbertare, the porter, said the prisoners were admitted on Sunday night; they had their supper given to them and went to bed. Next morning they were each required to crush ten pounds of bones before they had their breakfast. They refused to do this, and were given into custody. Wallace was casually relieved on Friday last, and then he did the work.—Mr. Paynter asked how much time would be occupied in crushing ten pounds of bones?—The porter replied not more than two hours.—The prisoner Wallace said it was a good four hours' work, and then, after it was done, they had only half a pound of dry bread given them, and this was called a breakfast.—Mr. Paynter: Is this so; is no cheese given with the bread?—Porter: No, sir. They have the bread only, and it is according to the diet-table issued by the Poor-law Commissioners.—Mr. Paynter observed that at the Wandsworth Union they gave cheese with the bread, and he thought they might do so at other Unions.—The prisoners said they had only straw to lie on, and they thought four hours' hard work too much labour for a bit of dry bread.—Mr. Paynter observed that if the prisoners went to the Union as casual paupers, they must expect to pay in labour for the food given them. He should commit Wallace for ten days, as he had acted as ringleader, and the two other prisoners for seven days each, with hard labour.—[And is it come to this in "merry England"? It is a lamentable reflection that men who, perhaps, form part of that body which used to be the "country's pride," must work four hours for half a pound of dry bread. Labour has become, indeed, a worthless commodity, when it can produce only such Lenten fare as this. This precious "diet-table" of the Poor-law Commissioners should be reformed as speedily as possible. Until there be some change, all that can be understood by the provisions of the New Poor-law Bill is starvation.]

ANOTHER LADY THIEF.—At Bow-street, on Tuesday, a middle-aged woman, respectfully dressed in deep mourning, and appearing to walk lame, was charged with the offence of shoplifting. She had given the name of Leah Mary Roper, and stated that she resided in Fleet-street.—The evidence went to show that on Monday evening the prisoner entered the shop of Messrs. Hardwick and Co., drapers, 324, High Holborn, and, after looking at a variety of articles, made a few small purchases, at the same time expressing her admiration of some rolls of satinette which were lying upon the counter. She gave the assistant half-a-sovereign, and requested him to give her a bill of the goods she had bought, for which, with the change, she said she would presently call again. Her agitated appearance on leaving the shop, excited the suspicion of the young man, who then examined the pieces of satinette, one of which, forty-eight yards in length, and worth about £6, he found missing. Shortly afterwards, the prisoner having returned, she was taken aside, and questioned upon the subject. A policeman was called in, to whom, after once denying the charge, she acknowledged her guilt, and promised to take him to the pawnbroker's opposite, where she had pledged the satinette for £4. The officer accompanied her there, and saw her throw four sovereigns upon the counter, requesting the shopman to return the property which she had just put in pawn. This was done, and the satinette was immediately identified by the prosecutor's assistant.—A young man in the service of a drapery firm in Leicester-square gave the magistrate some information respecting a number of similar transactions on the part of the lady, who, it appeared, had been carrying on this mode of pilfering for several years past with great dexterity, having always evaded the vigilant efforts of the police to discover her retreat. It was stated that until recently she had resided in Agar-street, Strand, where about thirty or forty duplicates were at one time found under the carpet by a servant in the house.—Under these circumstances, Mr. Jardine thought it desirable to remand the prisoner till next Tuesday, when she would be committed for trial.—The prisoner, who said nothing to the charge, and appeared rather indifferent about it, was accordingly remanded.

THE TRICKS OF BEGGARS.—At Worship-street on Tuesday, three men, named Edward Hayes, Charles Williams, and Michael Lyons, the two first named without legs, and the other (Lyons) with only one leg, who have of late formed a conspicuous group in the streets of the metropolis, singing and begging as broken-down mariners, were charged with being begging impostors. Reany and two other officers found them on Saturday in Finsbury-square with three large placards displayed on the pavement before them, composed of pictorial representations of the perils of the sea, and dogger verses describing the manner in which they had become maimed, as they now appeared. One of them was represented to have lost his limbs in the Greenland fishery, another by frost in the same inhospitable clime, and the third by accident in the timber trade in North America. Reany said that all the prisoners had often been in custody, and several times convicted, and that Lyons had never been at sea at all, and had on the former occasion stated that he lost his leg by accident in a coal-pit where he was employed. The officer added that they made an exceedingly profitable trade of begging, and had wives and families, whom they kept in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel, in as much comfort as many respectable tradespeople's. The placards, painted and inscribed as above-mentioned, were produced before the magistrate. The following verses from one of them will serve as a specimen of the whole:—

"The ocean I've crossed, my legs I have lost,
As plainly, good people, you may see;
Hard is my lot, for work I cannot,
Kind people take pity on me—
I lost my legs by the frost in North America."

The prisoner Lyons admitted that he had not been a mariner, but that he had lost his leg in a coal pit as stated by the officer. The others said they had been sailors and maimed, as represented in their placards, and were incapable of earning the means of support. The officers proved that both Hayes and Williams had been many times convicted by the magistrates at the west-end of town, and Lyons twice convicted in the course of the present year. The magistrate (Mr. Bingham) committed the prisoners to the House of Correction—Hayes for three months, Williams two months, and Lyons one month.

SUDDEN DEATH AT LOWESTOFT.—Mr. Hegg, portrait painter, of Lowestoft, was on Thursday found dead in his bed. The deceased feeling himself unwell, Mrs. Hegg went out for some medicine, but on her return she found him dead. INCENDIARY FIRE ON THE FARM OF MR. ABEL SMITH, M.P., AT WATTON.—A fire broke out on Tuesday evening at Bardolph's farm, Watton, Herts, in the occupation of Mr. Kimpton. The fire was first observed in a barley barn, in the centre of the extensive farm yard, at about half-past eight o'clock, and the first engines were brought into play as soon as possible, but by the time the first engine arrived, five extensive and substantial barns filled with barley and wheat were on fire, and were destroyed. The loss to the occupier is estimated at £2000, who is insured to that amount in the Phoenix. The buildings are insured in the Sun. No doubt is entertained that the barns were wilfully fired, and a labourer has been arrested on suspicion. The chief part of the agricultural implements were preserved.

DEATH OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS SOPHIA MATILDA.

In part of our impression last week, it was our painful duty to record the death of the Princess Sophia Matilda.

An express arrived at Gloucester House yesterday (Friday) week, at two o'clock, confirming the melancholy intelligence, which took place at Blackheath, a little before one.

Her Royal Highness had taken her accustomed carriage airing the day before; on her return, however, a visible change was observed, and the medical attendants were summoned, but her Royal Highness continued to grow worse until she expired.

Her Royal Highness was sister to the late Duke of Gloucester, and in the 72nd year of her age.

This melancholy occurrence has occasioned an intense and painful sensation in the neighbourhood, where her Royal Highness's estimable character had endeared her to all ranks of society. This sudden termination of the Princess's indisposition was somewhat unexpected. For ten weeks her Royal Highness had not left her residence, until about a week since, when, contrary to all expectation, she appeared to rally considerably, and was enabled to take drives in her carriage. The Princess, we learn, was taken for a drive on the Thursday, and, on her return, she appeared more exhausted than usual, yet not so as to excite any peculiar anxiety. Next morning she felt worse, and required the attendance of her medical adviser, Mr. Wattsford, who promptly waited on his royal patient, whom he found in a sinking condition, but not presenting any dangerous symptoms; and to whom he administered the proper remedies. He expressed a desire to remain with her Royal Highness, but, stating that she was disposed to sleep, she requested him to retire that he might attend on his other patients. Her maid remained in the room with her Royal mistress, but observed nothing particular until about half-past ten, when she observed a paleness overspread the features of the Princess, whom, on approaching the bed, she discovered to be dead; thus tranquilly had the severance of soul and body taken place in the most quiet and placid manner, unaccompanied by any struggle or convulsive agony. Miss Cotes was also with the Princess in her last moments. On the change being observed Mr. Wattsford was again immediately summoned, but life was extinct. Throughout her indisposition, her Royal Highness has received the most unremitting and affectionate attention from the ladies of her household, lady Alicia Gordon and Miss Cotes; and she has been professionally attended with zeal and skill by Mr. Wattsford, of Greenwich, who, for nearly a quarter of a century, has been her Royal Highness's sole medical attendant.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda was the eldest child of his late Royal Highness Prince William Henry, third son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and brother of King George III. He was born November 25, 1743, created Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh in Great Britain, and Connaught, in Ireland, 17th Nov., 1764, and died 25th Aug., 1805, having married, on the 6th Sept., 1766, Maria, daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K.B., and widow of James, second Earl Waldegrave. She was born 3rd July, 1739, and died 22nd August, 1807. Their issue were 1st, Her Royal Highness, the Princess Sophia Matilda, whose decease we now record; 2nd, Her Royal Highness, the Princess Caroline Augusta Maria, born 24th June, 1744, died 14th March, 1775; and 3rd, his Royal Highness Prince William Frederick, the late Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, who was born 15th Jan. 1776, married, 22nd July, 1816, his cousin, the Princess Mary, the fourth daughter of George III., the present Duchess of Gloucester. His Royal Highness died without issue 30th Nov. 1834, when his honours became extinct.

The remains of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda will leave Blackheath about twelve o'clock, and will be interred in the family vault, in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, on the evening of Tuesday next, the 10th instant; and, in compliance with the wishes of her late Royal Highness, the ceremony of lying-in-state will be dispensed with, and the funeral will be conducted with as much privacy as is consistent with the rank of her late Royal Highness. The funeral will be conducted by Messrs. Taprel and Holland, her Majesty's undertakers.

Tuesday's Gazette contained an order for a court mourning from Thursday last to December 15, also for a general mourning for a week from last Thursday.

ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

Our Correspondent at New York has completed his illustration of this animated scene with the annexed sketch of the exterior of one of the polling-places, which, heretofore, had been held at taverns; but at this election, as much as possible, at private houses, engine houses, &c. The sketch represents one of the latter: scattered about, as you approach the entrance, are tables, or wooden sheds, at which sit persons, dispensing Whig or Democratic tickets folded up; while others more actively ply the passenger on behalf of one or other of the candidates, and, not unfrequently, as they are folded, deceive you with a wrong one; so that it is very essential to open and examine the ticket before entering the room, which usually has an entrance and exit doors, at both of which are constables with crossed staves; who admit about a dozen at a time, or according to the size of the room. The voter quietly takes his place in the stream; and, in his turn, finds himself in front of a table or long desk, on which are two small mahogany or green boxes of various shapes, long or square; generally about a foot square, with a little aperture on the top, to receive the folded tickets, and respectively marked S. and E.—S.—State Governor, Members of Assembly, and E. Electors, who are respectively pledged to elect—the Democratic or Whig candidate—President of the United States. Behind the table are two inspectors—one of each party—well-known and reputable citizens, chosen by the mayor. To either of these gentlemen, the voter presents his two folded tickets; giving, at the same time, his name and residence. These the inspector repeats in a loud voice to the crowded room—waits a second or two—and then deposits both tickets into their respective boxes; and the voter retires by an opposite door to that he entered by. This is the usual mode, and all that is necessary; the person and politics of the great mass of voters in each ward being sufficiently well-known to the challengers of both parties, and immediately written down in their betting-books by two or three persons stationed near the table—under the head of Whig, Democratic, or Doubtful—so that, dividing the doubtful in half, a pretty near guess can be arrived at. These books are, of course, preserved from year to year, so that from the past they can form some anticipation of the present. If either party object to a man, on hearing his name, one calls out, "I challenge that man;" when, after undergoing a cross fire of questions, he is sworn, if a Protestant, on the plain bible; if a Catholic, on a bible with a wooden cross on the cover; there the matter rests, and his vote must be deposited. Sometimes, however, he is sent back for his naturalization papers; and, if proved to be voting illegally, instantly hurried off to the police-office, to await his certain sentence of hard labour in the States' prison. In the evening, the boxes are unlocked, the tickets unfolded, and Whig and Democrat transfixed on opposite wires, and, of course, eagerly counted by the crowd; however eager, earnest, or enthusiastic, they may be, all is sober, peaceful, forbearing, and decorous. At the late election, the city was divided into districts, and these again sub-divided into wards, in each of which were one, two, or more polling-places, named by the mayor. The population was scattered, and near sixty thousand votes were taken in one day—between sunrise and sundown—as peacefully as if it had been Sabbath morning. It was, however, different formerly, when three days, instead of one, were spent in polling.



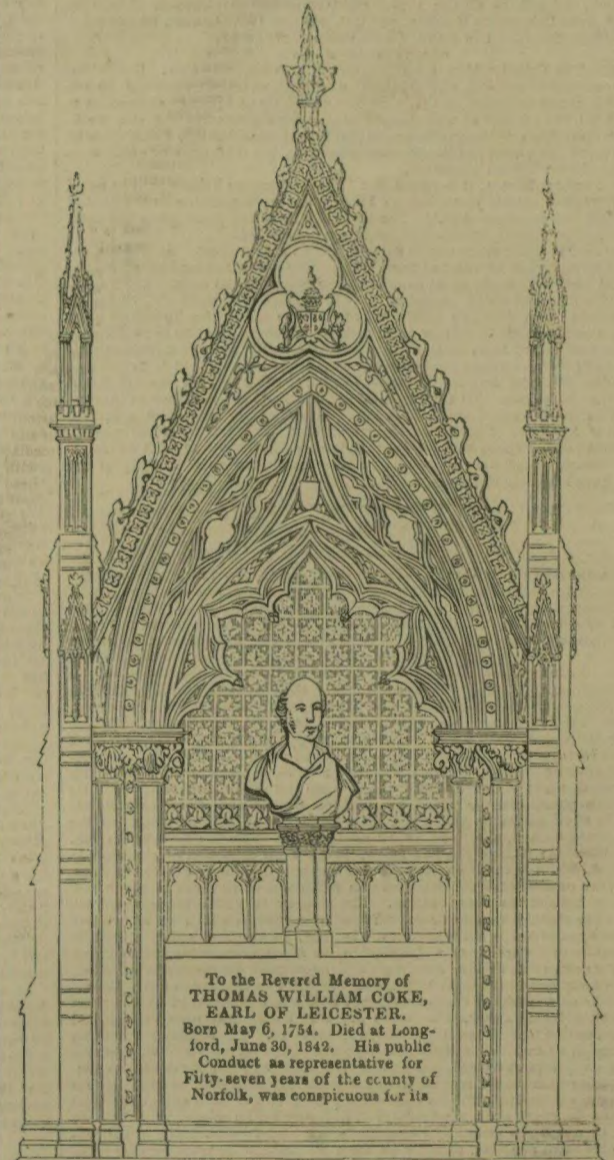
EXTERIOR OF A POLLING BOOTH, NEW YORK.

MONUMENT TO THE EARL OF LEICESTER IN LONGFORD CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.

The memory of the late lamented Earl of Leicester—the father of the House of Commons, and the first agriculturist of his day—has been perpetuated by the erection of a most splendid monument in Longford Church, Derbyshire, it was completed at the beginning of last month; and the high esteem in which the noble earl was held, being fully proved by its expense being defrayed by individuals of all shades and classes of opinion, who, burying all other feelings than those of reverential regard, lent their assistance with the utmost cordiality.

The stone for the monument has been procured from the borders of Yorkshire, and is a fine magnesian-limestone, of a light colour. The plan is a rectangular niche, slightly recessed in the wall, and projecting therefrom about one foot. It is fixed upon a plain, solid base, three feet high. The opening of the niche in front, is about nine feet high, and about four feet three inches wide, and is flanked by shafted jambs, having fluted capitals with the ball-flower in the hollow, between the shafts; and the outer angles of the monument are strengthened by double buttresses, weathered in three stages. From the capital of the outer shafts, springs an equilateral moulded arch, with ball-flower enrichment; and from the inner shaft springs a trifoliate cinque-foiled depressed arch, the upper members of which form an ogive, connecting the under with the upper ribs. The spaces and spandrels between are filled with flowing tracery and carving.

From the level of the top of the capitals the buttresses rise two stages higher, the lower one being paneled and terminated with crocketed heads: and above these buttresses are lofty pinnacles, graduated in two stages, paneled on every face with hooded and crocketed terminations. The whole height of the buttresses and pinnacles is 14 feet 6 inches from the base. The outer arch is crowned by a high pitched pedimented hood, with carved patterns on the face, and also crocketed. The triangle formed by the above, over the crown of outer rib, is formed into a large trefoil, in which the armorial bearings of the late Earl, quartered with those of the families of Dutton and Keppel, is inserted. The arms, crest, and supporters are enamelled on a solid slab of china, executed at the Derby China manufactory. Between the jambs and upon the base of the monument, a plain slab is fixed, upon which the following inscription is carved in black letters, with illuminated capitals:—



To the Revered Memory of
THOMAS WILLIAM COKE,
EARL OF LEICESTER.
Born May 6, 1754. Died at Long-
ford, June 30, 1842. His public
conduct as representative for
Fifty-seven years of the county of
Norfolk, was conspicuous for its

Decision, disinterested zeal, and unimpeachable integrity: Pre-eminent no less
For his generosity as a landlord than for his skill and enterprise
As an agriculturist, he secured the deep affection of an attached and prosperous
Tenantry; while by his exertion and influence he extended, in a most
Remarkable degree, the cultivation and rural improvements of the country. In
His domestic relations he was most affectionate, kind, and hospitable;
His charity was munificent, without ostentation, and his piety
Simple and unaffected, but warm and sincere.
This Monument is erected by persons of various classes and opinions
Connected with this county,
As some record of an example, so excellent and instructive.

From the centre springs an octangular pedestal, flanked by paneling with foliated heads. A beautiful marble bust of the late Earl, from the studio of Mr. Francis, of London, is fixed upon the pedestal, and the whole of the back of the niche, above the slab and paneling, is diapered. The extreme width of the monument is 8 feet 9 inches, and its height from the floor about 20 feet.

It is fixed on the North side of the chancel of the church (which has been recently restored) and harmonises with the architectural character of that part of the building, which is a good specimen of the early decorated style, prevalent in the latter part of the 13th and commencement of the 14th century.

The work has been well executed by Mr. Hall, of Derby, from the design and under the superintendence of Mr. Henry J. Stevens, architect, of Derby.

STRIKE OF THE COAL-MINERS OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.—The accounts from Manchester speak of the existence of great excitement among the colliers. There were preparations for a general cessation from labour. Meetings of the miners have been held at Wigan, Ashton-under-Lyne, and other places, at which inflammatory language was used and a most determined spirit evinced to obtain higher wages. On Saturday last the whole of the miners in Lancashire and in Cheshire gave their employers notice that they would require at the end of a fortnight an advance of "twopence to the shilling," as they call it. These matters considered, there appears but little doubt that a general strike is in contemplation. At the Wigan meeting exhortations were made to the men to be firm, and they were told, that if they were, it would be impossible to resist them. At the Ashton-under-Lyne meeting, the following resolutions were carried:—"1. That it is the opinion of this meeting that, unless we organise ourselves, we can never better our condition. We, one and all, therefore, pledge ourselves to do so immediately, and will use every exertion in our power to obtain that which we, the miners, so richly deserve, viz., a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. 2. That this meeting agree to adhere to the question of restriction, knowing it to be the only safe way to gain our just demands."—It was announced to the meeting, that upwards of thirty pits had given notice to their employers to strike work in fourteen days unless they received an advance.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE BLACKWELL YEW.

The yew tree is said to be a

"Cheerless, unsocial plant, which loves to dwell
'Midst skulls and coffins, epitaphs and worms."

But this is a character more poetical than true. The situation in which it chiefly "loves to dwell," is the open chalk down, on which, in the midland districts of the country, it grows to a large size. The churchyard is not its natural habitat, having been placed there in the early ages of a credulous priesthood, to absorb the noxious vapours of the graves—a property which it was superstitiously believed to possess, and to which it still, in a great measure, owes its sepulchral celebrity. In Derbyshire, they serve the additional purpose of screening the entrance of the small wooden churches from the wind. Time, which impairs everything, has obliterated the traces of these fancied and real uses, and the "sturdy yew" is only known at present as an emblem of the dead, or as a symbol of the immortal youth to which our highest hopes aspire. It happens, however, that even in these respects, the "trustworthy yew" is unfortunate in its interpreters, for the church-yard tree is usually—since it has ceased to be generally planted—a ruined and mutilated object, and scarcely black or vigorous



YEW TREES IN BLACKWELL CHURCHYARD.

enough in its vegetation, to serve the acquirements of any allegorical purpose. One such a wreck we have shown in our cuts: it stands in a nook near the secluded church of Blackwell, in Derbyshire—an ancient foundation dedicated to St. Werburgh. Many centuries have passed over its venerable "top," which is literally so thin, so starved, so shorn of its cedar-like branches, that

"Scarce two crows could lodge in the same tree;"

the stem is split asunder, and the base exhibits that ruddy bulbous surface that indicates approaching dissolution. It is regarded as one of the landmarks of the neighbourhood, and, as such, is cherished by the villagers of the neighbourhood with much of paternal affection.

The yew tree at Darley, a short distance from Blackwell, is reputed to be the largest in the world.

EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE'S RING.

At the request of an intelligent correspondent, we have engraved the annexed accredited relic of the celebrated Black Prince, who, for so many years, ruled Gascony, in the reign of Edward the Third. This treasured antique is a very massive gold ring, and was long in the possession of the late General Ainslie, the author of a work on Anglo-French coinage, and himself a well-known collector. The General was offered a considerable sum for this ring by a celebrated antiquary, but he would not part with it, and it is now possessed by the General's son, Captain Ainslie, at present serving with his regiment in England.

In 1827, General Ainslie published at Douai Nord, a dissertation in Latin, proving the authenticity of this interesting memorial of the flower of English chivalry. The original M.S. is in the Bibliothéque Royal, at Paris, and obtained for the General a gold medal; the following is a translation:—

"The ring, of which I am going to try and give a description and explanation, weighs 566 grains, poids de Marc de Paris, it is of gold of twenty-three carats, or, 958-1000.

"The letters are of that kind which Dom Vaines, in his 'Dictionnaire Raisonné de Diplomatique' (Paris, 1774), describes under the denomination of Manuscripts Capitals.

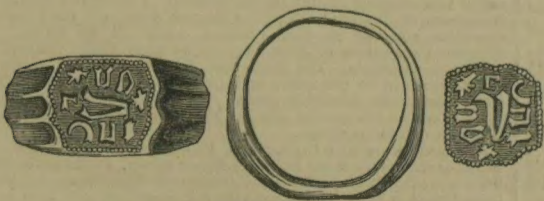
"In the middle of the floor of this ring appears a large V, between the words E D and D I, underneath the V is found a P of rather smaller dimensions than that of the E D and of the D I, having on the heraldic right a molette, with six rays, and on its left a demi-lune or crescent.

"Under the point of junction of the two limbs which compose the V, is a vine leaf; and a cordon de perles surrounds the whole in following the form of the floor or field, which is octagonal.

"The ring, as may well be supposed, is extremely massive; the work is not deprived of a certain intention to ornament; it is grooved.

"The cutting proves that, at this period, this art has made but little progress, but the work of the letters is very superior, probably, because the first was more frequently sought after, than those of heraldic emblems, which had been introduced at an age, at least, before the period at which this ring appears to have been made.

"The meaning of the words, *abridged*, appears to me to be translated by the following:—



EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE'S RING.

P.
Parvum sigillum ou Pignus.
V.
Domini I.
ascense.
Edu. di.

"The Dukes of Aquitaine received at their investiture, which constituted their sovereignty, a wreath of roses in gold, a gold wand, and a ring.

"This interesting relic of the feudal times, was found at a depth of six feet under a public edifice, in the *departement des Landes*, on the great road to Spain; the workmen who discovered it, disposed of it to a person who ceded it to me after having kept it for two years."

Mr. James, author of the "Life of Edward, the Black Prince," states that, "from the extraordinary pains he took to ascertain the accuracy of every statement before he made it, he was fully convinced at the time, and still is, that the ring is *undoubtedly genuine*;" and he adds, that "he has not even heard it questioned."

General Ainslie, in a letter dated "Douai, March 20th, 1827," says:—
"I think I said that the Royal Societies of Antiquaries of France and Normandy had spontaneously elected me a member of their academies, since which I have got the like honour from two more—the Académie de Science d'Agén, and the Société d'Emulation de Cambrai; the latter in consequence of a dissertation of mine, on 'My Ring,' which appeared in a periodical published in Paris, devoted to antiquarian researches, in which I have proved (hitherto uncontradicted) that the ring belonged to Edward the First, King of England, before his accession to the throne, and that it must have been given to him by Alphonsus IX., King of Castile, when he married the sister of that Prince, in 1252.



DANIEL FORRESTER, AGED 45.



JOHN FORRESTER, AGED 50.

THE LATE ROBBERY AT THE BANK OF MESSRS. ROGERS AND CO.

The most contradictory reports have been circulated this week upon the subject of the above robbery. It was said that some of the stolen notes had been traced, and various other statements have been made, the whole of which, however, are mere inventions. We can state from the best authority, that hitherto no clue whatever has been ascertained.

We annex an engraving of the banking-house of Messrs. Rogers, Olding, and Co., No. 29, on the east side of Clement's-lane, a thoroughfare exclusive rather than extensive. The banking-house is entered by a small lobby, and there are three apartments opening into each other: the banking-room, the parlour, and the strong-room.

The portraits of the two very active officers, Messrs. John and Daniel Forrester, are from sketches taken three days since.

The public is familiar with the great exertions used by these officers for the detection of offenders. Upon the recent apprehension of Burgess in America, John exhibited his accustomed dexterity and vigilance. It appears that when Burgess escaped from the hotel at Nahant, a small peninsula joined to the main land by a neck of land about four miles in length, he rowed in the dark for a considerable

time, and at length, after having been tossed about, he landed, and made the best of his way to a small cottage in which a poor Irishman and his wife and three children resided. From thence he sent to the waiter of the hotel at Nahant his keys, with directions to take possession of the money contained in his bags, and convey it to him. John Forrester, who managed the whole business, with the ready assistance of the officers granted by the authorities, with consummate skill, took care to cut off the means of retreat or escape.

The most complete measures had been, we have been told, adopted by the Bank to render this first experiment upon the convention between England and America successful. A gentleman of considerable experience belonging to the establishment was sent over to manage one portion of the business, while John Forrester contrived and carried into execution the other.

One of the communications from America speaks thus of John Forrester:—"The utmost credit is due to Forrester for his untiring perseverance, his devotedness, and his efficiency. Sleepless in his efforts, and straightforward in his demeanour, he secured friends wherever he went, who were ready and anxious to stand by him, and also at once enlisted their goodwill in his behalf. No one could have discharged the responsible duties committed to him with more integrity, zeal, or success.



INTERIOR OF ROGERS'S BANK, CLEMENTS-LANE.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have great pleasure in announcing the completion of the SPLENDID ENGRAVING of the PANORAMA

THE RIVER THAMES,

showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thames," its "Forests of Masts," its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions; Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one-tenth of the objects. The PRINT will certainly be issued early in January next. It is printed on a beautiful tinted paper, manufactured expressly for the purpose.

Persons desirous of possessing this Great Work of Art, must immediately enter their names, as Subscribers, at their respective News-agents.

* * * NEW TYPE.—Our first Number for the New Year will be printed with a new and improved Type, cast expressly for this Journal, which, it is hoped, will be a further attraction in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

BRILLIANT HIT AND NIGHTLY OVERFLOWS to the New National Spectacle of the ROYAL FOX HUNT, at ASHLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Monday, December 9 and during the Week, at seven o'clock (25th time), the Splendid Spectacle of THE FOX HUNT; or, THE RACE HORSE, and LIFE'S COURSE OF MAN and STEED, introducing a real Fox-chase on the Stage and in the Circle, by Living Fox and complete Pack of Hounds. Epsom Races, and other sporting features. New Scenes of the Circle, and entire Change in the Feats of Horsemanship. Concluding with the successful Force of the WEATHER OF LYONS; or, the THREE CONSCRIPTS.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. BROADFOOT.—Box Office open from Eleven till Five.—On Tuesday next, on account of the Funeral of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda, this Theatre will be closed.

CHINESE COLLECTION, Hyde Park Corner.—On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings during this week will be produced, in a style of appropriate splendour, THE IMPERIAL DRAGON FETE! another remarkable Chinese Festival, which, from centuries prior to the Christian Era, has been continued to the present time, and is, at particular seasons, participated in by all classes of the Three Hundred Million Inhabitants of the Celestial Empire. The gorgeous decorations apparent, in the celebration of this Festival, far surpass all the varied splendour of European pageantry. A Full Military Band will be in attendance every Evening. The Chinese Collection is Open Daily from Ten till Dusk, and in the Evening, Brilliantly Illuminated, from Seven till Ten.—Admission, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The PROTEOSCOPE, a new apparatus for exhibiting OPAQUE OBJECTS in Nature and Art, showing continued novelties. THE PHRYOSCOPE, HYDRO ELECTRIC MACHINE, DIVING-BELL, and DIVER, DISOLVING VIEWS, &c. &c. Dr. RYAN'S LECTURE daily, and in the Evening of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Professor Bachofner's varied Lectures abound in interesting experiments.—Admission, 1s. Schools, half-price.—A new edition of the CATALOGUE, containing 300 additional Works of Art, &c. since the last revision, is just published, price 1s.

SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE SHOW—1844.—The Annual Exhibition of PRIZE CATTLE, SEEDS, ROOTS, IMPLEMENTS, &c., will take place on the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th of DECEMBER, at the HORSE BAZAAR, King-street, Portman-square. The arrangements for this year comprise a great addition of space and several improvements, adding materially to the comfort and convenience of visitors. The space and accommodation is so ample, that ladies may now safely visit this National Exhibition. Open from Daylight till Nine in the Evening; Lighted up after Three in the Afternoon. Admission, One Shilling.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 8.—Second Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 9.—Milton born, 1608.
TUESDAY, 10.—Grouse shooting ends.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Charles XII. killed, 1718.
THURSDAY, 12.—Cromwell made Protector, 1653.
FRIDAY, 13.—Dr. Johnson died, 1791.
SATURDAY, 14.—Washington died, 1799.

Mean Water at London-bridges, for the week ending Dec. 14													
Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday			
h. m.	a. m.	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.	a. m.
0 51	1 18	1 42	2 10	2 36	3 1	3 26	3 50	4 14	4 38	5 2	5 28		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Y." of Liverpool, speaking of our account of the Time Ball at Greenwich, asks, "Why the hour of its descent is fixed at one o'clock, while noon is the all-important nautical hour?" We answer, that although noon may be deemed an important time in nautical affairs, yet it makes no real difference the hour being one. But without going into detail, it will be sufficient to state, that one o'clock is a more convenient time than twelve, at the observatory. The sun passes the meridian every day between about a quarter to twelve and about a quarter after twelve, mean time, and, weather permitting, he is always observed at those times with the transit instrument to obtain his right ascension, and with the mural circle to obtain his north polar distance, and from that his declination; the observations thus taken can be used for obtaining the time, and the convenience, so obtained, furnishes one of the reasons for dropping the ball at one o'clock.

"Reura."—We have already engraved Burns's Tomb.

"H. L."—Norwich.—Thanks for the two prints.

"J. W. S."—Mr. Phelps.

"H. J. P."—Plymouth.—Sir John Campbell was Attorney-General, and Sir Thomas Wilde was Solicitor-General in the last Whig Administration.

"G. F." near Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The Saracen's Head Inn, Snow-hill, still flourishes.

"A Subscriber."—Countyinlick.—The mails for the Ionian Islands, via Falmouth, are made up in London on the Saturday nearest to the 15th of each month, and the last day of each month. Clos d'-mails, via Marseilles, are made up on the 4th of each month.

"S."—Tyemouth.—The firm is still in existence.

"Miss B."—Brighton.—No almanack can be stamped to go free by post.

"M."—Little Friday street.—The suggestion shall be attended to.

"E. B."—Soho, is thanked.

"Miss N."—Bath.—The original prints may be purchased of any foreign print-seller.

"J. Y. E."—The wife can claim the letter if it be addressed to her.

"Granham."—The letter on the Belvoir Hunt has been referred to our Sporting Correspondent.

"T. M."—Birmingham.—We do not know the person named by our correspondent.

"A Subscriber."—Wigan.—We have no recollection of the document referred to.

"Anticipator."—We do not know.

"Belfustiensis" is thanked.

"R. C."—Llanwrst, should apply to a solicitor.

"J. P."—The charge is legal.

"R. D."—Bury.—The Duke of Wellington is in his 76th year.

"A Subscriber from the Commencement."—The shooting will be legal.

"J. B."—Brighton.—A man cannot legally marry his deceased wife's sister.

"J. O."—Cambridge.—The Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha has a small military force.

"F. A. Y."—The first Lord Esmouth's father was commander of a Falmouth packet. The family name is Pellew. Bosca is the ancient name of the locality.

"W. A. S. N."—Messrs. Dollond, St. Paul's Churchyard; or Messrs. Walkins and Hill, Charing-cross.

"G. M."—Roxton.—We have not room.

"John Jones."—Three rooms.

"Lieut. late B. A. L."—Dublin.—We fear there is little chance at present. We believe the marriage to be legal.

"J. G."—Exeter, should specify the title.

"A Constant Reader."—New Ross.—Our journal may be had of any news-agent in Liverpool.

"C. B."—Steyning.—To the second question: Yes.

"F. F."—There is a School of Design in Somerset House; apply to the Secretary.

"W. F. O."—Banbury, had better apply to Messrs. Smith, Lisle-street, Leicester-square.

"F. G. R."—Yes. The Queen has a half-brother and a half-sister living.

THE LARGE PRINT.—Correspondents respecting the publication of the Panorama of the Thames are referred to the present No.

ERRATUM.—St. Michael's Church, Stamford, was built by Mr. Brown, of Norwich, and not "altered and modernized" by him, as stated in our No. 341.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1844.

ON Monday last the first meeting of the "Society for the Protection and Employment of the Distressed Needlewomen, and for Clothing the Poor," was held. Lord Ashley was in the chair, and made a statement of what the Association has done, and of what it intends to do. Though it may fall, in effect, far short of its intention, yet even then it will have done much good. It contemplates operating on that received opinion among the employing and purchasing part of the public, that the miserable pittance now given for doing needlework is a necessity of the age; the employer is a trader, whose object is to make money; if he did not, he would soon cease to be a trader at all; he therefore gets his work done at the lowest possible figure. Others besides shirt manufacturers do the same thing, so the Society will have to remember that it is fighting against a general principle—one that is more rigidly acted on in England than in any other nation. It fights the battle, too, on behalf of those the least of all able to defend themselves against oppression—on behalf of those who are always weak, mostly ignorant, and universally poor. Heartily do we wish the band of champions success; but let not the benevolence of their task blind them to its difficulty. They have many a warm wish in their favour, though the spirit of modern commerce and the maxims of political economy, each the reverse of warm, are almost wholly against them; for the question of work and wages is one on which there is much to be said.

That "the labourer is worthy of his hire," is a truth of the highest importance; toil is the destiny of mankind, and though it is part of the primal curse, man is not "all unhappy," as long as he can labour; it is only when he cannot work, or, working, cannot make his wages suffice for living, that the full bitterness of his lot falls upon him. In both respects it is the vice of modern society that the difficulty should be almost universally increased. The competition of numbers reduces both the quantity of work to be done by each, and the amount of wages for that work that is paid to all. The liberal spirit that gave to the labourers taken into the vineyard at the eleventh hour the same payment as that bestowed on those who had borne "the burden and the heat of the day," actuates men no more. We have gone to the other extreme; we are not Utopian enough to expect men to be more than generous, but we may well blame them for being less than just; and from this reproach scarcely any employers of human skill, in any branch of human industry, can be pronounced wholly free. The wages of any kind of skill are calculated as much from the number and the necessities of those ready to perform it, as from the value of the work itself when done. The political economists say that this is the only true measure of value; and that if a certain quantity of labour can be purchased for a certain amount of money, it is really worth no more. If one will not do it, there are plenty who will; and so the one who is inclined to shrink from the prospect of living on sixpence a day, or even less, is driven to accept that, or the alternative of total starvation. And hence spring the "woes unnumbered," which meet us on every side—woes, sung by no "Heavenly Goddess" but recorded by the daily journals in the plainest and most mournful of prose; hence the pangs and sufferings of all those numerous classes whose labour is of that kind that the skill it demands is within the reach of nearly all, and whose universal penury joined to their numbers make them underbid each other, each individual ready to do more and take less than another for the sake of getting something to do at all. The capitalist who takes advantage of his own command of money and the general want of it, adds to his fortune, wealth increases, large houses flourish, we make a great name in commerce, we are a rich and powerful nation—but what is there beneath the surface? It is becoming evident that an abstract principle may be pushed too far, and that the relations between the employer and the employed, when the latter are wholly defenceless, require some degree of control; the opinion that such an interference can be made with safety, if judiciously managed, is gaining ground. We were driven to interfere in the case of the women and children employed in the coal mines, and if we may judge from recent accounts, not only no harm has arisen from it (as plentifully predicted there would be), but much positive good. Other instances of what is called interference between the employers and the employed are not wanting; there have been numerous factory acts all compelling the capitalist to employ some portion of his money at all events in providing the means of increased safety to the health and lives of his labourers. The Legislature has not indeed ventured to fix the rate of wages, but it has done the next thing to it—limited to some extent the hours of labour. The principle then of some interference between two parties, one of whom may be said to stand almost at the mercy of the other, is established, and we are getting more and more convinced of the necessity of such interposition. The other principle, that of letting everything go its own way to any extreme, is obviously producing evils too great to be tolerated. The question next arises, what interposition is practicable? Sir R. Peel, in opposing Lord Ashley's Ten Hours' Bill, said, if the Government was to interfere with a limitation in the case of the Factory workmen, why should it not be called on to inquire into the evils attendant upon every trade and calling whatever? And as it was obviously impossible to do everything, the only alternative was to do nothing. The argument told exceedingly well in the House of Commons, but there is a fallacy lurking under it; carried out in another direction the same principle would put a stop to all charity and benevolent exertion, on the ground that as we cannot relieve all, it is useless to relieve any. Something it may be possible to do, even in a field where it is far beyond hope that all can ever be accomplished; and that something may, perhaps, be done, too, by other means than by calling for the interference of the Legislature.

An attempt of this kind is intended to be made by this society; looking at the vast amount of misery to be found in the labour market of this kind of industry in London alone, we confess we despair of its effecting a general change; it cannot make itself the channel through which all the work is to find all the workers, and competition will continue to keep down the rate of wages to the lowest point. But it may withdraw a few from the throng of applicants, and leave a little more room for the rest; it may accustom people to a scale of payment for this kind of toil calculated somewhat more liberally than that of the mere trader, and it may direct a large amount of private employment on some kind of system, where at present there is none at all. It may in fact be most useful as a charity, though it may not effect any great commercial reform in this direction; it will relieve a vast amount of distress, even if it should not go far to remove the causes of it.

THE arrival of the Overland Mail has not broken the political quietude of the week; the intelligence it brings from our Eastern Empire is quite destitute of what is called interest—a state of things on which both England and India may be congratulated.

Scinde is tranquil, but the troops stationed there are still sickly. There have been some military operations in the native state of Kholapore, the Government of which has managed to drive the people to insurrection, and the East India Company, being bound by treaty to assist the ruling powers, have been obliged to interfere. The rising has not been against British interests or influence. The news from China is commercial only, and it speaks of the appearance of the markets there as somewhat overstocked with British goods.

THE Inquests held on the bodies of the two individuals killed by the collision on the Midland Counties Railway have terminated. In one case a verdict of manslaughter was returned against one of the officers of the Company; in the other, a deodand of £1000 placed on the engine, throws both the blame and the penalty on the Company itself. The last is the true mode of working a beneficial change. The imprisonment of a servant would be borne by a Board of Directors, with the utmost calmness and indifference; a money penalty must come out of their pockets, and makes itself felt in the part most sensible to such teaching. Undoubtedly, the subordinates were highly blameable; but the discussion that has been carried on in the newspapers has elicited a fact or two that tend to throw the far greater share of the culpability on the Management.

It seems that some time ago the staff of persons employed on the line was very considerably reduced in number, and those who remained suffered a diminution of salary. The consequences, as far as the public were interested in the arrangement, were most mischievous. They are well described in the language of a correspondent of the Times:—

At the time of the change being first made, the result was an almost universal strike. The best engineers and the best servants—those whose experience qualified them for the higher rates established on other lines—all left the employ of the Company. But not only was this terrible mischief and danger the result. Ever since the two railways in question have been in the hands of a set of men who came there to learn their business. They are mere lines of apprenticeship, in which no man will remain longer than is necessary to obtain a knowledge of his business. It is unnecessary to point out the extreme peril to the public of such a state of things. Trains at the stations are frequently not "set" at the time appointed for their actual starting, and "half an hour after time" is the rule, not the exception.

Thus the public have been entrusted to the care of inexperienced and underpaid men, no one of whom, even if he were ever so skilful, could do the work of two. Haste, hurry, and uncertainty have been inevitable, and the result is a public catastrophe. May the deodand have the effect of opening the eyes of the Company to the fact that there is such a thing as saving without economy.

If anything could make the civilised world wish to see Spain blotted from the list of nations it is the butchery and bloodshed that have disgraced it during the last twelve months. Every day brings over its tale of horror. When those in power cannot seize those whom they are pleased to call rebels, their relations are caught and shot; Zurbano's movements were accompanied by his son and his brother-in-law, but what share they had in them seems hardly known. Zurbano has for the present eluded pursuit, but the son and brother-in-law have been taken and shot, without even the form of a trial. We know of only one case more atrocious—that of the shooting of Cabrera's mother by General Nogueras. Even Oribe, the commandant of Logrono, a man not at all remarkable for scruples in such matters, hesitated and suspended the execution till the result of an application for mercy should be known. The moment Narvaez heard that the wife and mother of young Zurbano were on their way to Madrid, he ordered the immediate execution of his victims and dismissed Oribe from his post for having exhibited this small indication of humanity! A people that can permit such butchers to govern them deserve to be enslaved, and, from every present indication, will soon be reduced to that condition.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

ON Saturday last the Queen and the Royal Family did not leave the precincts of the Castle, owing to the reception of the melancholy news of the demise of her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—This morning her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Royal visitors, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay officiated. Lord Charles Wellesley (Clerk Marshal) has relieved Colonel Arbutnot in the duty of Equerry in Waiting on the Queen, and Major-General Sir Edward Bowater has relieved Colonel Wyld in the duty of Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert.

MONDAY.—The Chapter of the Order of the Garter, fixed for the 12th instant, at Windsor Castle, will be held on that day; but the intended banquet in St. George's Hall, in the evening, will not be given, in consequence of the decease of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda. The Queen and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha walked for some time within the precincts of the Castle grounds this morning.

TUESDAY.—The Queen, Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, walked on the Castle terrace and in the pleasure grounds for some time this morning. At noon their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, attended by the Baron de Alvensleben and Baroness de Wangenheim, left the Castle to pay a visit of condolence to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, at Kew.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen walked some time this morning on the terrace, and in the private grounds about the Castle. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty and the Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha this afternoon.

THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and the Duke of Wurtemberg, promenaded this morning in the private grounds in the Home Park. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice took equestrian exercises on their Shetland ponies in the slopes. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard, visited her Majesty this morning. The Queen and Prince Albert took equestrian exercise this afternoon in the new riding school, attended by Lord Charles Wellesley and Major-General Sir Edward Bowater. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined in private this evening with her Majesty and her royal and illustrious relatives on a visit to the Queen.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR CLAREMONT.—WINDSOR, Thursday.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, will take their departure from the Castle on Saturday for Claremont, where the Court will remain until after the funeral of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, which will take place on Tuesday next. According to present arrangements, the Court will leave Claremont for Windsor on Wednesday.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—We have reason to believe that the Queen and her illustrious Consort intend shortly to honour the Duke of Wellington with a visit, at the noble and gallant duke's seat, Strathfieldsaye, Hants. The precise day is not yet named. The Duke of Wellington, on Saturday morning, went to Strathfieldsaye, from town, expressly to give instructions for alterations requisite for the reception of his august visitors. The Duke returned to Apsley House in the evening. It is said that all the necessary preparations are to be completed by the close of next week.

The Earl of Hardwicke has arrived at the Castle, and has relieved Lord Rivers, from his duty as Lord in Waiting on the Queen. Colonel Berkeley Drummond has relieved Mr. R. Ormeby Gore, as the Groom in Waiting on her Majesty. The Queen will hold a Privy Council on Friday, the 13th instant, at Windsor Castle.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—Alexander Dundas Ross Wishart Baillie Cochran, Esq., M.P. for Bridport, was on Wednesday married at Fawley Church, Hants, to Annabella Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Andrew R. and Lady Elizabeth Drummond, of Cadlands Park, and granddaughter of his Grace the Duke of Rutland. The youthful bride is in her 21st year.—The marriage of his Excellency Baron de Nieumann, the Austrian Minister, with Lady Augusta Somerset, daughter of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, took place on Thursday morning, in St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Ladies Somerset, Lord and Lady Fitzroy Somerset, and a numerous party of relations and friends of the noble family, including the Duke of Wellington, together with a number of the corps diplomatique, witnessed the solemnity. The Duke of Beaufort gave a grand entertainment in honour of the event, at his residence in Arlington-street.

EARL GREY.—We are glad to hear that this distinguished nobleman has so far recovered from the severe illness under which he laboured as to enjoy the society of his family as usual, and to take, weather permitting, an occasional drive round his domains.

Viscount Melbourne is passing the winter at Brocket Hall, Herts, and is in improved health. Lord and Lady Beaulieu are still on a visit to his lordship.

DEATHS OF TWO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—We regret to have to announce the deaths of two members of Parliament—the Hon. Robert Otway Cave, M.P. for Tipperary; and Sir John Seale, Bart., the member for Dartmouth. Mr. Cave died, after a short illness, yesterday (Friday) week, at Bath, where the hon. gentleman had repaired, with Mrs. Otway Cave, for the benefit of his health. The deceased was eldest and only surviving son of the late Mr. Henry Otway, brother of Admiral Sir Robert Otway, Bart., K.C.B., and Sarah (now Baroness Braye), only daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart., whose grandmother was eventually heiress of the first Lord Braye. He was, consequently, heir apparent to the barony of Braye. The hon. deceased married, the 19th of October, 1833, Miss Sophia Burdett, eldest daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. Sir John Seale died at his residence in London. He was descended from a good family, which has been long settled in Devonshire, where it has considerable property and influence, and some church patronage. He was colonel of the South Devon Militia, and was created a baronet under Lord Melbourne's Administration in 1838. In 1804 he married the daughter of Sir Paul Joddrell, and has left behind him a numerous family. At the time of his decease he was in his 60th year, and succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, born in 1806. These deaths, of course, cause vacancies for two places.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces, that the death of Sir John Henry Seale, Bart., M.P. for Dartmouth, having been duly certified to the Speaker in writing, he shall issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the election of a member for the said borough, at the end of fourteen days after the insertion of the notice.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Rev. Dr. Cramer, Principal of New Inn Hall, and Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, is appointed by her Majesty to be Dean of Carlisle.

THE DIVISIONS IN THE CHURCH.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has replied to the memorial addressed to him recently, urging upon his grace the expediency of convening a meeting of the bishops, to consult upon the proper steps to be taken in the present divided state of the church. The memorial was signed by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, and was noticed in our paper last week. The Archbishop's reply consists of a simple acknowledgment of the receipt of the memorial, and is couched in terms of great courtesy and kindness.

The Hon. and Rev. H. W. Bertie, son of the Earl of Abingdon, and Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, has been presented to the living of Great Ilford, Essex.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.—On Wednesday a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Pancras took place at the vestry-rooms in Gordon-square, for the purpose of considering measures to establish baths and wash-houses in that district for the accommodation of the labouring classes. Mr. Harris was in the chair. Mr. Douglas, who acted as honorary secretary, stated that the meeting had been convened in consequence of a communication received by the vestry from the parent institution, calling upon the parish to aid the society as much as possible in the establishment of a bath and wash-house for the labouring classes in that populous locality, and the vestry deeming the principle a good one, although they had no power to place the parochial funds to such a purpose, felt it their duty to form amongst themselves a committee, and call upon the parishioners generally to aid in so beneficial an object for the poor. Mr. T. H. Smith moved a resolution in support of the object in view, which, after some discussion, was unanimously agreed to. Mr. James Howarth, one of the churchwardens, was then unanimously elected treasurer, and a numerous committee were subsequently appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting. Subscriptions were then entered into, the chairman heading the list with £5, and a considerable sum was collected.

EVIL EFFECTS OF THE WOOD PAVEMENT.—The frosty weather of the last few days has exhibited the dangerous character of the wood paving in a striking point of view. On Thursday the road opposite St. Clement's church was in such a slippery state that horses were falling down continually, and it required very great care to prevent serious accidents. Surely the authorities ought to do something in such weather to prevent the ill consequences arising from wood pavement. Blackfriars-bridge is strewn with gravel in frosty weather, and as some such precaution is equally, if not more necessary on the wood pavement, it is to be hoped that the hint will not be lost upon those whom it may concern.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—Deaths, from all causes in the week ended Nov. 30—males 514, females 561; total 1075. Weekly average, 946.

THE WEATHER.—The weather during the week has been excessively cold, but dry and pleasant, and the usual prognostics are ripe of a severe winter. The thermometer was lower on Wednesday night than it has been this season, having fallen to 26°.

WATERLOO BRIDGE.—Thursday the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the above-mentioned bridge was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. The Rev. Mr. Bush presided. From the report it appeared that the receipts for the last half year amounted to £8438 2s. 3d., being £424 9s. 6d. more than in the corresponding period of last year. The committee was consequently enabled to pay the interest of £5 per cent. on the company's bonds, and also pay a dividend of 12s. 8d. on the annuities. There remained a balance of £1651 17s. 6d. The report further stated that the tolls were proportionately improving, and also alluded to the several projected railways on the south side of the river having their termini in the vicinity of the bridge. The report was unanimously agreed to.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DINNER TO SIR ROBERT SALE AT SOUTHAMPTON.—On Monday a dinner was given to Sir Robert Sale at the Audit House, Southampton, on the occasion of his embarkation from that port for India. The room was prettily decorated with union jacks, flags, and other devices, interspersed with laurel. Immediately over Sir Robert was a banner with the words "Welcome, Sale," "Jellalabad," "Rancon." On the right of the chairman sat Sir Robert, his nephew, Captain Barwell, Sir Henry Richardson, Peter Dickson, Esq., Captain Keele, &c. On the left, Colonel Hutt, Captain Doherty, S. Price Edwards, Esq. (collector), Major Farhill, Major James, &c. About eighty (the largest number the room could accommodate) sat down to the entertainment, the Mayor in the chair; who, after the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were disposed of, proposed the toast of the evening—"The health of General Sir Robert Sale," which was received with one tremendous burst of applause. Sir Robert, in rising to return thanks, observed that it had been twice his good fortune to receive a similar compliment at Liverpool to that he had now received at Southampton. It was his intention on approaching the shores of England, on his return from India, to have landed at that port, but fate had decreed otherwise. He only hoped that God would protect the town in the way in which it deserved. It had its railway, steam companies, and docks, and he trusted that on his return five years hence he should see the endeavours of the town crowned with success. The principal part of the company shortly afterwards left and proceeded to the theatre, which was filled to an overflow; and here again Sir Robert and his lady (who had previously arrived) were received with an enthusiasm that must have been highly gratifying to their feelings. They sat in the centre box of the dress tier, at the back of which was a neat transparency, with the words "Honour the Brave." The house was otherwise richly decorated with flags, laurels, &c. Sir Robert and his heroic Lady sailed for India on Wednesday.

HEALTH OF GENERAL NOTT.—Letters from Wales state that during the past week the general has continued to gain strength, and he is now much better than he has been since his arrival in England. So satisfactory, indeed, is the state of the gallant general's health, that he may be said to be fast approaching to convalescence. Lady Nott has taken carriage airings, and it is gratifying to learn that her ladyship's health is improved.

ATTEMPT TO POISON A WHOLE FAMILY.—On Thursday week, John Wall, of Oadby, Leicestershire, framework-knitter, aged 25, was examined before I. Hodgson, Esq., on a charge of attempting to kill his sister, mother, and brother, by mixing a quantity of arsenic in sugar, and administering some to them. The prisoner's brother and sister are partially recovered, but his mother still remains in a dangerous state. The only motive that can be assigned for the perpetration of so diabolical an offence is, that the prisoner wished to get possession of a sum of money to which he and his brother and sister were entitled on the death of their mother. He was remanded.

DEATH OF A RICH BANKER AT LIVERPOOL.—Mr. Richard Leyland expired at his seat, Walton-hall, on Sunday last. His health had been sinking rapidly for some time, and for several days before his death all hopes of his recovery had been gone. As a banker Mr. Leyland had been eminently successful, and his own accumulations, added to the large fortune which he inherited from the gentleman whose name he took, had rendered him one of the richest men, if not the richest man, in Liverpool. He died childless, and it is generally believed that the greater part of his immense property will pass into the hands of his nephews.

ANOTHER MINE ACCIDENT.—Another of those deplorable and lamentable occurrences which too frequently accompany mining operations, happened at Beaufort Iron works, Monmouthshire, in one of the mine quarries, or patches, on Tuesday afternoon, by which the lives of four persons were sacrificed. The unfortunate party were at that time engaged in pushing up the rubbish tram, for the purpose of clearing the remains of a "fall," when a piece of ground from the strata, lying eighty yards above, unexpectedly gave way, and fell directly on them, literally crushing nearly every bone in their bodies, and in a moment depriving them of life. It appears there is not the slightest blame attributable to the watchman, but that the occurrence has been the result of pure accident. The ground was apparently safe, and there was not the slightest indication of danger. The names of the deceased are Isaac James, aged eighteen; Cecilia James, eighteen (brother and sister); Charles Puseham, twenty-one, and Margaret Davis, eighteen.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT WINCHESTER.—A very melancholy accident occurred at Winchester on Wednesday. Mr. Kinderley, brother of Mr. Kinderley, of Lincoln's-inn, was out with the hounds in the morning, and in attempting to jump over something in his road, was thrown from his horse, and before medical assistance could arrive was a corpse.

THE BARKING FISHERMEN.—These mariners have almost all returned to their fishing smacks, and proceeded to sea, the employers having consented to their returning home every voyage, instead of stopping at Gravesend to unload their fish, and then going out to sea again without seeing their wives and families for six or nine months together. As regards extra wages, no concession, we understand, has been made, the men finding that their most grievous complaint respecting the voyages was attended to, having foregone their demand and returned to their employment.

THE ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER AT WORCESTER.—The County Assize Grand Jury have ignored the bill against Mr. Hasall, of Stourbridge, charging him with manslaughter, in having accelerated the death of his wife.

A RICH VAGRANT.—Mary Jones, with her son, a lad of about 10 years of age, have been committed to the Carmarthen county gaol for vagrancy, to one month's hard labour. The woman is a native of Pembrokeshire, and was sent to gaol for begging. On her person were found the sum of £6 1s. 10d. in cash, and promissory notes from the Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire Bank, and from several tradesmen in Newport, Monmouthshire, and elsewhere, to the amount of upwards of £200. Besides this large sum of money, she had in six or seven bags, 11 shirts, 10 caps, 3 cotton gowns, 15 handkerchiefs, 3 pairs of stockings, and 20 other articles of clothing. The promissory notes were sewed into the lining of her bonnet, but the cash was in her pocket.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, Mr. O'Connell proposed a resolution to the effect, that the Repeal warden be called upon in every district to exert themselves to procure the registry of those Liberals who were entitled to register. This was agreed to, and Mr. O'Connell next moved the adoption of the report of the committee, containing a series of rules and regulations for the establishment of Repeal reading-rooms throughout the country, as a powerful auxiliary for diffusing amongst the people early intelligence, especially on the subject of Repeal. This proposal having also been adopted, the honourable and learned gentleman favoured the meeting with a very long rambling speech, embracing a vast variety of topics. The most remarkable part of it was an exhibition of inconsistency in regard to Federalism. It will be recollected that Mr. O'Connell has hitherto spoken of Federalism as useful to the cause of Repeal. Upon this occasion he completely threw it overboard. He said, "He was the apostle of peaceful exertion, and the preacher of moral combination. As such he had invited the Federalists to join them; but instead of joining them they had deceived them. They were good-natured people enough, but they were not genuine Irishmen, for they thought that Irishmen ought not to govern themselves, and the love of fatherland did not burn brightly in their bosoms. He now declared that he expected no aid from them."

Mr. O'Connell then commented at great length upon the ten propositions noticed in our Irish news last week. On referring to the tenth, that the Union enormously augmented the disastrous effects of absenteeism, he observed, that if they had a Parliament of their own, they would be able to tax absentees to the extent of 75 per cent., or even 80, in order to compel them to reside in Ireland, and that for the principle of taxing absenteeism they had a precedent in the income-tax of Sir Robert Peel, who hunted out the Irish absentees residing in England, and made them pay that tax. (Cheers and laughter.) The hon. and learned gentleman concluded the enunciation of his oft-repeated opinions upon his ten resolutions, by moving that they be referred to a committee to prepare an address upon them to the people of England. The motion being agreed to, the rent for the week was announced by Mr. O'Connell to be £493 5s. 6d.

BRUTAL MURDER OF TWO BROTHERS.—A letter from Tullamore, dated Dec. 1, gives the following fearful account of the shocking murder of two human beings, brothers, named Thomas and William Sheppard, on the lands of Coolfin, barony of Ballyboy, in that county, about two miles on the mountain side of Frankford. The particulars of the sad circumstance, as gathered from the evidence of a surviving brother, at the inquest held upon the scene of the catastrophe, are in substance as follow:—A family named Daly heretofore held a small farm, about twenty-four acres, on the lands of Coolfin, but, getting into arrears, they were ejected for non-payment of rent, when Ambrose, Thomas, and William Sheppard (three brothers) got into treaty with the sub-agent, Mr. Fawcett, near Tullamore, for the farm. The negotiation getting publicity, a threatening notice was served at their residence, Derrycooly, near Rahan. The Sheppards, no way daunted, got into the occupation in the latter end of August last, when another notice was also served at said place, vowing death and destruction to them should they still persevere. They still treated these notices with indifference, at the same time using, as they thought, all due caution, having the house on the lands on which they then lived at Coolfin well fortified against danger, having plenty of fire-arms, with a supply of ammunition, and a fireproof room erected therein, in which they nightly lay. Things latterly seeming to wear a friendly aspect, Ambrose weakened the garrison by quitting the place a few days ago for Derrycooly, to bring up his wife, family, and furniture; and on his return on Friday evening last, seeing their horse walking about the place with his tackling on him, and neither of his brothers appearing, he was much astonished, and going to the door he found it partly shut; he pushed in the door and called his brothers, from neither of whom he received an answer. He immediately ran into Frankford to alarm the police, who quickly repaired to the spot with him, and on searching the house inside they found Thomas dead, with his head broken into pieces, and the brain escaping. They then made a search about the place for William, but it proved a fruitless one owing to the darkness of the night. They stopped there till morning, and when the daylight appeared they found William lying in a field, near the house, with his head equally broken and the brain also escaping. No other evidence calculated to throw light on the dreadful occurrence was obtained. It is supposed that the unfortunate men were murdered while at their work on Friday morning, as, from the caution they observed at night, it could not have occurred then without loss of lives to the assailants; besides, the horse being tackled, is another proof of the deed having been done in the day; and it is supposed that Thomas, on the attack, ran towards the house for the arms, and that William's retreat was cut off from it. No alarm was made until the brother's return, and the farm, too, is in an elevated position.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.

CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST ON MR. DEAN.

In part of our impression last week, we gave the following conclusion of the inquest on Mr. Dean. To this we now also add the remainder of the proceedings at the inquest upon Mr. Varnalls.

The Coroner and jury remained in deliberation three hours; and at twenty minutes past twelve on Saturday morning, the court was again thrown open.

The Coroner said, that the jury, having given a full and patient attention to the evidence adduced before them, in reference to the circumstances attending the death of Mr. John Dean, felt compelled, however painful to their own feelings, to return a verdict of MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST ROBERT LIGHTFOOT. The Coroner proceeded to remark that the Jury had instructed him to say, that they could not separate without expressing their opinion, that, notwithstanding the arrangements generally prevailing on railways, much might yet be done and ought to be done to render railway travelling more secure, especially in regard to second class carriages, which, though they may not be made as comfortable as may be made as safe, as those of the first class. The jury considered that passengers ought on no occasion to be taken on the wrong line of rails, without their previous knowledge or consent. They also suggested to railway directors that much greater safety might be secured by the general introduction of electric telegraphs upon the various lines. The jury also expressed their conviction that greater care should be taken by the company to instruct their servants in the nature of their respective duties, and that they should be perfectly and intimately acquainted with the rules in practice.

The verdict was not an unanimous one; but a sufficient number of jurors having agreed, the Coroner recorded the same.

THE ADJOURNED INQUEST ON MR. VARNALLS.

This inquiry was resumed on Monday morning in the Grand Jury room of the County Hall at Nottingham.

Mr. Hutchison, Mr. Youle, and Mr. Ellice, directors, were present; also Mr. Clarke, general superintendent; and Mr. Kirtley, superintendent of the locomotive department.

Messrs. Wadsworth and Patchitt, solicitors, attended on behalf of the railway company; and Mr. Cusham, solicitor, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Lightfoot.

John Longden, the guard of the up train, and who was so much injured by the collision, was the first witness examined.

Henry Youle, Esq., a director at Nottingham end, was next examined; George Mitchell, an assistant guard and ticket collector, and Joseph England, a passenger, also gave evidence; but most of those persons were examined on the other inquest, and there was nothing in their statements.

The evidence of John Chadbourn, of Pinxton, a passenger at the time of the collision, was next taken.

Thomas Curran, fireman; Mr. Joseph Pettifer, clerk at the Nottingham station; Mr. M. Kirtley, superintendent of the locomotive department, and residing at Derby; and Mr. Peter Clarke, general superintendent, were then examined.

At half-past eight o'clock, it was agreed to again adjourn till Tuesday morning. The first witness examined on that day was—

Alfred J. Richardson, parcel-clerk at the Nottingham railway station, but from whom nothing material was elicited which has not been before given in evidence.

W. Hannay, Esq., a magistrate of the town of Nottingham, and late a director of the railway for six years, spoke, as before the town inquest, in favour of Mr. Lightfoot, and expressed his conviction that Mr. Lightfoot having left no instructions at the station, the persons there ought not to have sent off the train, and

that they were to blame for not carrying out the instructions in the ninth rule, and he ascribed the cause of the accident to such neglect.

Mr. Campbell made an ingenious defence for Mr. Lightfoot.

The Coroner summed up at great length, commenting upon the various discrepancies in the evidence, and left it to the jury to decide whether they considered it proved that Mr. Lightfoot had been guilty of gross negligence; if he had not, he was not guilty of manslaughter.

At twenty minutes after three o'clock the jury retired to consider their verdict.

The jury did not return their verdict until a quarter to twelve o'clock at night, after being locked up for eight hours and a half. On their return, the names of the jury having been called over, Mr. Coroner Swan, addressing the foreman, said—"Gentlemen of the jury, are you agreed upon your verdict?"

The Foreman.—We are.

The Coroner.—Have the goodness to deliver it.

The Foreman then gave in the following as the unanimous verdict of the jury:—"We find a verdict of 'Accidental death'; and we impose a deadweight of £1000 on the engines, tenders, and carriages, being the property of the Midland Railway Company. The jury are convinced the collision took place in consequence of mismanagement, and the want of a clear understanding on the part of some of the company's servants of the directions which were given; but, owing to conflicting evidence, we are not able to decide who are the parties individually implicated. We are also of opinion that much improvement may be made in the general management of the Midland Railway, particularly at the Nottingham station, which would tend materially to secure the public safety. We think it important that the servants, especially the enginemen and guards, should be properly instructed in, and duly impressed with the importance of, the printed rules, which should as much as possible be observed to the letter. We are also of opinion that Jonathan Raven, the Beeston station-master, has given evidence before this inquest which the jury can place no reliance upon, and that he ought to forfeit the confidence of the Railway Company, and be no longer retained as a public servant."

This verdict is said to have given in Nottingham very general satisfaction, the prevalent impression being that a most reprehensible system of management has, since the amalgamation of the lines, prevailed on the Midland Counties Railway, which the safety of the public and the interests of the company itself demand should be improved in a prompt and liberal manner.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Lightfoot. An address to the directors, calling on them to continue their confidence in him, has been very extensively signed, and by many of the leading people of the town; but Mr. Campbell, the legal adviser of that gentleman, has urged its withdrawal until the result of the trial.

Mr. Lightfoot on Tuesday afternoon surrendered himself to the authorities.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE LATE PRINCESS SOPHIA MATILDA.—THE LYING IN STATE.—A change has taken place in the intention respecting the lying in state of the remains of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda. We understand that the ceremony will now take place at the Ranger's house, at Blackheath, on Monday next, the 9th instant, from twelve to four o'clock.

NEW MINISTER AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—A report has been in circulation to-day (Friday), that Sir Henry Pottinger, G.C.B., will very soon be called upon to replace our present Minister at Constantinople, the Right Hon. Sir Stratford Canning, G.C.B., on the retirement of the latter.

REPRESENTATION OF TIPPERARY.—Several gentlemen are spoken of already as likely to be called on to fill the vacancy in the representation of Tipperary, caused by the death of Mr. Otway Cave. Among others are Daniel O'Connell, jun., and the Hon. G. Hely Hutchinson.

THE WEATHER.—Last night the frost again was very intense, the thermometer during the greatest cold having fallen to ten degrees below freezing, a very rare occurrence so early in December.

Mr. Henry Wallack, the actor and late lessee of Covent Garden Theatre, appeared at the Bankruptcy Court on Thursday, and obtained his interim order; his debts and liabilities, which were stated to have arisen from theatrical speculations, amounting to upwards of £3,000. The assets are little or nothing, and his present salary at the Princess' Theatre so limited that it will not admit of his allowing any part of it for the benefit of his creditors. He, however, promises that should he receive an increase he will immediately make some apportionment to liquidate their claims.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Francis Soutter, who for many years carried on the business of a bill and exchange broker in Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, died on Sunday last. The unfortunate gentleman, who was seen by one or two of his friends in the City on the preceding day, apparently in excellent health and spirits, entered the shop of a druggist in or near Holborn on Sunday morning (no doubt feeling ill at the time), where he almost immediately fell down dead! The immediate cause of this shocking catastrophe is at present unknown, but it is presumed that a legal inquiry will be instituted into the circumstances, although Mr. Soutter's death was, in all probability, a perfectly natural one. The deceased gentleman, whose eccentric manner and habits rendered him well known throughout the City, and who was much respected in the various mercantile and monetary circles, was a native of Switzerland.

ACCIDENT AT BIRMINGHAM.—An inquest was held on Thursday, at the station of the Grand Junction Railway, at Birmingham, on the body of a young man named William Graystone, an engine cleaner, who was killed on the previous day in the station-yard, while attending to his usual occupation, in moving the engines from one point to another. He was cautioned that he had placed himself in a dangerous situation, but he said all was right; he, however, became confused, and fell in attempting to get out of the way, when he was caught by the ash-pan, and instantly killed. His left eye was forced out, and his head smashed. Verdict of "Accidental death," with a deadweight of 1s. upon the engine.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Thursday morning a fire broke out in West-place, Holywell-lane, Shoreditch. A poor woman of the name of Herring, occupying apartments in the above place, had occasion to go out for some food, leaving her three children locked up in the room. An inhabitant shortly afterwards observing smoke coming from the windows, broke open the door, when he saw a fine little boy, about five years of age, burned to death; and in one corner of the room were two little children crouched together, crying bitterly. It is supposed that, it being a very cold day, the poor little fellow went too near the fire to warm himself, and set his clothes on fire.

FIRE AT THE NEWCASTLE GRAND STAND.—A fire broke out at the Newcastle Grand Stand on Tuesday evening. The roof and upper staircase were in flames, but from the timely arrival of an engine, and a supply of water being at hand, the fire was speedily subdued, with but trifling damage. It is supposed to have originated from the ignition of the timber in the flues. The stand is occupied by Mr. Fenwick, and the plate and other valuables were removed to the house of Mr. Branderling.

ATTEMPT TO SET FIRE TO THE ETON UNION WORKHOUSE.—At the Eton Petty Sessions, yesterday, five men, named Parker, Taylor, Smith, Harrison, and Smith, who had been admitted into the Eton Union workhouse, as casual paupers for the night, were charged with having attempted to set fire to the Eton Union workhouse, on the evening of Friday last. It appeared, from the evidence of two other paupers who were in the vagrant ward with the prisoners, that after they had been locked up for the night, Parker ignited a lucifer match, and set fire to the straw placed for them to sleep upon, from the fumes of which the whole were nearly suffocated. Upon Hitchcock, the porter of the union, being aroused by their cries for help, he immediately proceeded to the ward, when he found a considerable quantity of the wood flooring consumed; and with some difficulty, water being fortunately at hand, the fire was put out. The whole of the prisoners were fully committed to Aylesbury gaol to take their trial for felony.

THE LATE BANK ROBBERY.—We understand that in consequence of a letter addressed to the banking-house of Messrs. Rogers and Co. by their solicitor, Mr. Hobler, suggesting a mode of cancelling all the Bank of England notes which have been recently stolen from that firm, and thus rendering the property taken valueless to the robbers and their confederates, some of the partners of the banking-house have had an interview with the Secretary of State upon the plan, and the matter is now under consideration with Sir James Graham.

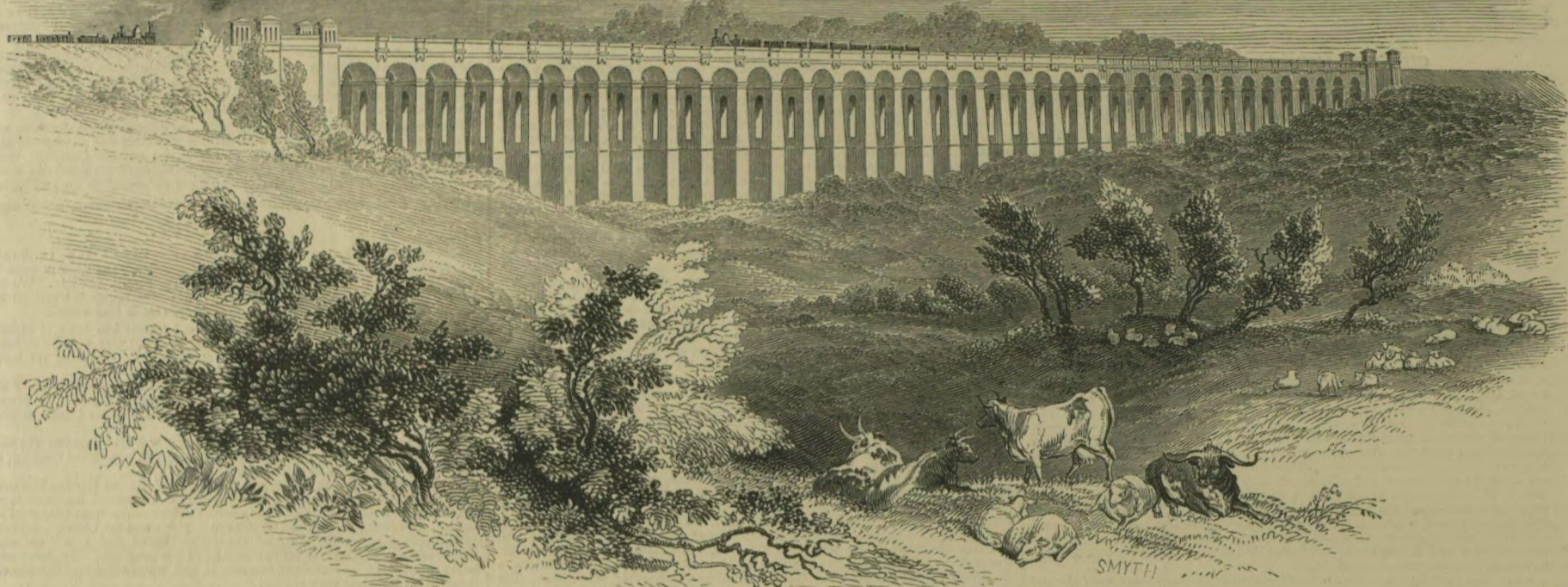
BURGLARY IN THE WATERLOO-ROAD.—At Union-hall, police-office, yesterday (Friday), Alexander Wilson, a notorious thief, was charged with breaking into the house of Mr. Josephs, watchmaker and jeweller, Alfred-place, Waterloo-road, and stealing a gold watch. Sergeant Fenton, No. 16 L, stated that shortly after four in the morning, as he was passing Mr. Josephs' shop, he heard a rumbling noise inside. He then listened for a few minutes, when he heard some person inside endeavouring to unfasten the shop door, which a few minutes afterwards was partly opened. He immediately called to his assistance 72 L, and rushed into the shop; the prisoner ran into the back parlour, and attempted to make his escape. Witness seized him, when they had a severe struggle until the constable came to his assistance, when he was secured. In the struggle with the Sergeant 72 L, perceived the prisoner take the watch from his pocket and throw it away. It was picked up by 111 L. On searching him two chisels used in forcing drawers, a box of matches, and part of a candle, were found in his pockets. The prisoner had been several times summarily convicted for being found concealed in shops for an unlawful purpose.—Mr. Josephs said that the watch was safe on the mantel-piece in the back kitchen at three o'clock in the morning. At four he was aroused by hearing the scuffle in the shop. He went down, and saw the prisoner in the back parlour struggling with the officer. The watch produced was his property. The entrance was effected by climbing the chapel wall at the rear of his house, and forcing open the back kitchen door.—The prisoner owned being found on the premises, but he denied stealing the watch. He had endeavoured to get an honest living, but was unable to do so, which drove him to desperation.—Mr. Traill committed him for trial.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid of the 28th ult. state that the Government had received official intelligence of the execution at Logrono of the son and brother-in-law of Zurbano. The news had caused a great sensation at Madrid. The *Heraldo* endeavours to justify the Ministry. A number of officers of high rank had been banished from Madrid. Among these are General Ferrer, formerly Inspector-General of cavalry, who has been banished to Talavera, General Tena to Cuenca, General Camba (formerly Minister of War) to Navarre, General Van Halen to Valencia, General Chacon (formerly Captain-General of Madrid) to Old Castile, General Olloqui to Seville, General Vallapiedra to New Castile, General Isidro to Galicia, and General Lebrun to Aragon. Several persons of rank had also been banished from Seville, and orders had been issued by the Political Chief that all persons having in their possession fowling-pieces shall give them up within five days, under pain of confiscation, a fine of 100 ducats, and being placed under the surveillance of the police as suspected.

SPECULATIONS ON THE RAILWAY.

(ILLUSTRATED BY KENNY MEADOWS.)



LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—THE GREAT OUSE VIADUCT.

There are few of us who do not look back with pleasure to the time when we lost ourselves in the wonders of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments." Even now, we think we could enter as intensely as formerly into their gorgeous imageries—their glowing scenes of lights, genii, and music—

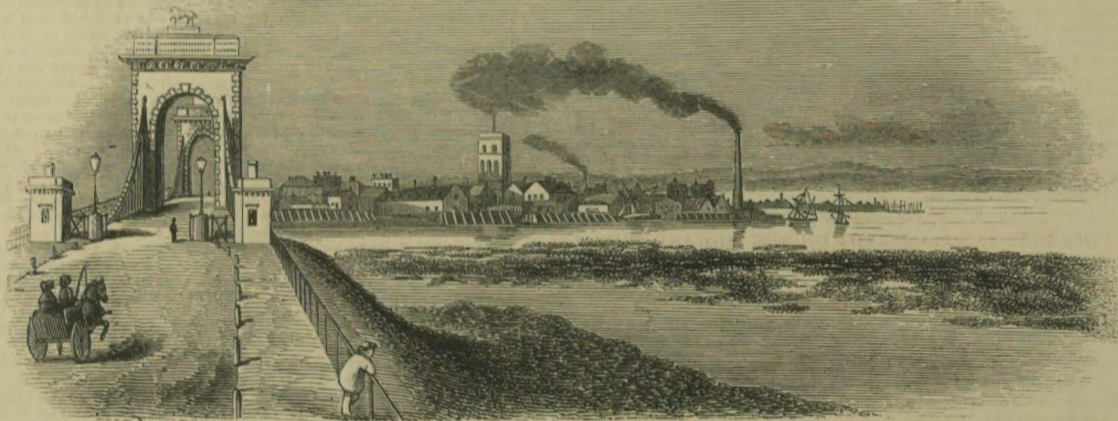
After the fashion of the time,
And humour of the golden prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid,

as Mr. Tennyson hath written in his book of sweet poetry. One story we especially remember—we forget the name, but it was towards

when they can combine the polarization of light with electro-magnetism.

And then the transporting carpet—we always looked upon that as the most surprising possession—and it occupied our mind the deepest. There was a slip of stair carpet used as a nursery rug, which we always were convinced was the pattern, as firmly as a child's associations only allow; and we used to sit upon it and wish it would take us off—somewhere—anywhere—so long as we went. Alack! balloons and aerial ships have sadly reduced its importance, and railways, above all, leave us little cause to regret, that after all, there never might have been such a thing, except flying through the brain of the astonishing Scheherazade.

And wonderful is the railway transport of the present day! We are not of those who regret "the good old coaching times," and "the roadside inns;" the "four sparkling tits" and the other conventional things to be lamented. Nor had that much coveted position, "the box seat," any extraordinary charms for us. Beyond



SHOREHAM.

the end, and treated of the efforts made by certain princes to restore some dear one, who was on the point of death. One had an apple which bore life in its very odour; another possessed a telescope that carried the sight to any spot that might be desirable; and the other owned a carpet which transported through the air any persons seated on it wherever they chose; and these wondrous things were all put in action on the emergency in question. Perhaps this is the only

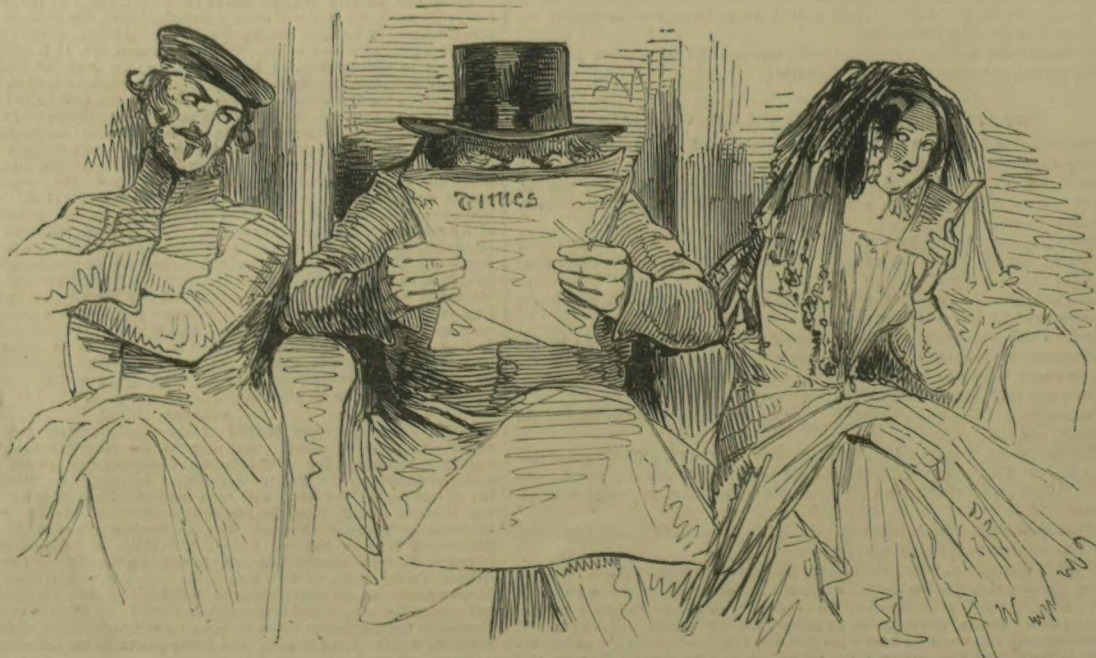
part of the "Entertainments" at which we should not marvel so much now-a-days. Science is a sad destroyer of romance; and modern inventions have made the magic treasures just spoken of less wonderful. Mesmerism, if we are to believe what we read, leaves the powers of the apple far behind; and telescopes, already advertised by cunning politicians "to see about eight miles," we doubt not, will be so improved ere long as to see anywhere, especially



TRAIN PASSING.

what was connected with the horses they were driving, and the public-houses they passed, we generally found the coachmen mighty and heavy men. A few miles, outside, in sunny summer weather, were all very well; but the cheerless umbrella-covered drag of a whole day, and night too, had in it nothing to regret. Now the chances are, we are comfortably housed at Brighton, before, under the *ancien regime*, our vehicle would have clattered up to the Greyhound at Croydon. The Brighton Railway is our especial favourite. The transit is rapid, and the contrast striking: you are not obliged to wander to out-of-the-way parts of London to get to the terminus and, above all, the scenery upon the line is unusually diversified and *champaign*—if we may use the term.

Who for one instant would compare the trouble and extortion of the old coachyard to the comfort of the station? We are snugly under cover, and have leisure to look about us, and make out our own histories of the people around. Carriages are revolving on the turnabouts, to be added to the train; luggage-barrows are rumbling down the platform, and porters are burying themselves in the lockers, head first, like bees in bell-flowers; some passengers are arriving; others are waiting for those who have not yet done so. Right before us is a widow lady—she must be the grandmother—guarding a fine chubby little baby, seated on a hamper, and crowing at the train; kicking, too, as far as the marvellous swaddling of shawls in which he is enveloped will admit of. He cannot be going to Brighton for health—his cheeks are bursting with it. London is not such an unwholesome place after all, then; in spite of all the squalid pictures of



FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS.



THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

the virtuous-indignation gentlemen, it is wonderful to see the plump little fellows who roll out of doors and into the gutters, even in the Rookery. In this case, the father and mother, we wager, are already at Brighton; but they cannot get on well without baby, and grand-mamma—she lives in the house—is entrusted with the charge. The pretty girl in the Polka mantle is conversing earnestly with the young gentleman whilst her valetudinarian papa is twaddling with one of the hangers-on. Be sure she has reminded him, for the hundredth time, to write to-morrow; and she is not without faint hopes of taking his arm on the Chain-Pier on Sunday.

The bell rings, the door slams, the last newspaper is sold, and the train is off. The gentleman walks by the side of the carriage containing the Polka mantle, smiling and nodding alternately, to the end of the platform; the cars move out of sight, and ere long, another set of passengers are waiting as before.

Although comfortable enough, there is little sociability in a first-class carriage on a railway; everybody seems to have an idea that he is the only one who is really entitled, by payment and position, to a seat therein, and so is afraid of compromising his dignity by speaking. There is, consequently, no conversation: the heads of the four corner occupants are usually looking out of the windows, and the centre ones looking at each other. By the same rule, however, that you rarely see a pretty woman in an omnibus, so you scarcely meet with ordinary ones in a first-class carriage. Look at the group opposite to us. The old gentleman in the centre is deeply absorbed, looking neither to the right nor left; the young soldier finds, most unac-

countably, that the view from the window on the other side, is far more attractive than on his own, and consequently keeps his gaze fixed in that direction; and the young lady must be putting mesmerism into action, and reading with her fingers, for her eyes are

anywhere but on the page, and she has not turned over a leaf for five minutes: what can she be thinking about?

Your regular second-class travellers are deep fellows. They come early to get a back seat—or at all events, to sit with their backs to



WAITING FOR THE TRAIN.

the engine. They watch the weathercocks, too, and make their selection of place according to the wind; and if it be warm weather, are chatty and communicative, especially as many of them are in the habit of meeting every day in the train. The chances are, that they will joke about the engine, calling it a horse, alluding to "a feed of coke," saying "poor creature!" when it whistles, and indulging in other facetious observations: except on Monday afternoon, when the talk is purely agricultural, and about the state of the fields on the side of the line, being carried on by the farmers returning from Mark-lane. But in cold weather the second-class travellers talk but little. They wrap up the minute they get into the train, preparing for the worst; and after a few exchanged courtesies—lending an umbrella to the outsider, or spreading a cloak over two or three pairs of knees—you hear their voices no more.

The rattling pig-pens upon wheels, misnamed third-class carriages (before the late alterations), were despicable affairs, with the wonderful property of always meeting the rain in whatever quarter the wind might be blowing. They were a species of horizontal shower-bath, from whose searching power there was no escape. A wet, steaming, dripping coach was a melancholy object enough, swaying through a village with its compact hood of umbrellas, looking for all the world like a large green tortoise lying over the top; but it was nothing in

forlorn appearance to an open car. There was no escaping the rain. If you turned your back to it, it filled the nape of your neck; if you faced it, you had overflowing pockets, with an additional cataract from the front rim of your hat, which before long was as limp as wet brown paper. Some rash people covered their heads with their handkerchiefs, but it came all the same, it was only prolonging the misery, as you did not know next where to put the handkerchief when you removed it. Everything was ruined from your health downwards, and these were called "cheap excursions."

Ten to one, but in the second class carriages you will find "the old lady." We particularise her thus, for she is nearly always there. You first find her in great distress about her box—which is a box unlike any ever seen before—at the omnibus. Then it is a source of the deepest trouble when she arrives at the terminus, because it will not go into any locker or under any seat; and is finally put in a remote van, where the old lady would like to go too, if she were not nervous. Her ideas of steam-power are limited; she looks upon the engine as something between clockwork and gunpowder, which keeps her in perpetual dread; and gives herself up for lost from the instant she starts until her arrival, more especially when a train passes. The agony of the old lady, when she meets another train, is something terrible to see; and sometime elapses before she can be persuaded



SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS.

that a dreadful accident has not happened and everybody is crushed. But she becomes somewhat tranquillised by the time she reaches the next station; and at every stoppage inquires of the local policeman and attendant time-keeper if her box is safe—they knowing nothing in the world about it—or looks sharply after every passenger who gets out, for fear he or she should walk off with it. Besides her box the old lady has usually a supplementary parcel of miscellaneous purchases, half crammed into an odd basket half tied up in a pocket handkerchief.

Not the least source of wonder to us, on the railroad, are the various signals along the line. The mast-like bear-poles, with the letter O's and broad arrows at the top: the huge fans, and coloured bulls-eyes, like broken up chemist's windows, wandering along the line; the flags, and switches, and telegraphs are intensely mysterious. We have never been able to form the most remote or wildest notion as to their use or meaning, for nothing ever seems altered from the usual mode of progression in whatever state they are, and when we see the policeman, with upheld flag and extended arm pointing in the direction we are going, we rather incline to the belief that it is a sign of politeness on his part to welcome us into the tunnel, rather than any masonic understanding between the engineer, stoker, guards, and himself.

THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

Having glanced at the living characteristics of this very popular railway, let us introduce to our readers the details of the principal works upon the line. Immediately upon the announcement of a railway to connect Brighton with the metropolis, there sprang up a very active competition, which must be fresh in the memory of many readers, with its lavish expense, its numerous pamphlets, reports, and counter-reports: one party for avoiding tunnels at the expense of favourable direction; another fearlessly adopting them for the sake of obtaining the shortest line and the easiest gradients. The Parliamentary contest lasted two sessions, and cost, for a considerable time, £1000 per diem!

The line selected by the Government engineer was that laid out by Sir

John Rennie, which was known also as the direct line. Shortly after the passing of the act, it was greatly improved, in consequence of a minute survey by Mr. Rastrick, to whom its construction was intrusted, aided by other engineers. Owing to these preliminaries, the works were not actually commenced until July 12th, 1838; and, exactly three years after that date, the greater part of the line was opened, although many of the works are almost unrivalled for magnitude.

The entire railway is fifty miles and a half in length, thus bringing the Daphne of the metropolis (as Brighton has been classically termed) within the length of the shortest coach-road. The line traverses a considerable portion of the counties of Surrey and Sussex, and affords the passenger some charming prospects of Kent: so that in attractions for pleasure-trips it is scarcely equalled by either of the other metropolitan railways.

We will start from the quadruple terminus lately erected in a recess leading out of Tooley-street, near London-bridge. The structure is strikingly handsome, and has been engraved in our journal. We call this a quadruple terminus, because it serves for four railways—the Greenwich, the Dover, the Croydon, and the Brighton; the entrance to the latter being at the furthest corner of the building.

The remarkable connection of the four lines must be first briefly explained. Thus, for a short distance, there is but one line; then, the Croydon diverges to the right, forming to Croydon, also, the Brighton and Dover lines; from Croydon the last two depart, in undivided companionship, as far as Redhill, about 21 miles from London, where they separate, each to seek alone its respective destination.

Well—the train being fairly started, we bestow a parting glance at the Grammar School of St. Olave, a good specimen of Old English architecture, but most disadvantageously placed—and thus we leave the noble pile of offices reared on arches formed of 8,000,000 bricks. To the left, we look down upon one of the most singular districts in the vast capital of England—densely crowded with inhabitants, and buildings allotted to tanners and parchment-makers; there too are rope-makers' walks, and glue-makers' sheds; lofty chimneys, pointed gables, and flat smoky roofs; the whole scene diversified with plots of well-stocked garden-ground. Next we reach the timber viaduct leading to the Bricklayers' Arms terminus of the South Eastern Railway. To the left

(Continued on page 364.)



TUNNEL SIGNAL—"ALL RIGHT."

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

LITERATURE.

THE COMIC ALMANAC FOR 1845.

Cruikshank's plates to this very lively brochure are, as heretofore, its paramount attraction. The subjects chosen by this prince of graphic humourists are germane to the month; and, to the extent of our recollection, as novel as they were in the first year of this Almanac. Thus we have "Twelfth Night" for January; "Valentine's Day" for February; "The Day after St. Patrick's Day" for March, &c. "Going to St. Paul's" (June), affords the artist a treat—for, his spare charity-schoolboys, contrasted with the well-fed authorities, are admirable. Probably, the best plate, however, is "Boxing Night—A Picture in a National Gallery" (December): the variety of expression in the several faces, during a *melee* fight, are such as only Cruikshank could depict: the mixed fright and pugnacity of the holiday audience (?) are most ludicrously portrayed; in this class of subjects the artist still remains unapproached. Another excellent plate is "The Fall of the Leaf" (October), a dinner-table upset; but the poet shall tell his own story:—

THE FALL OF THE LEAF.

Mister and Mistress Henry Brown
Were in society but young beginners;
And their ambition was to gain renown,
By giving very nice *recherché* dinners.

It was their boast, they used to say,
Not to attempt a great display;
In a small house it would have been misplaced,
Therefore they merely aimed at perfect taste.

It was a standing joke with Mister Brown—
A joke in which he hated to be foiled—
That there could be no other house in town
Where taste so ruled that roast—ay, and the boiled.

'Twas the commencement of the autumn season,
After some time in his own mind reviewing it,
Brown gave a dinner, simply for the reason
That few—except himself—would think of doing it.

A London dinner-party in September,
Brown did opine, was something out of the common line;
A sort of thing to talk of and remember.
The arrangements having been completed,
The guests are round the table seated;
Of turtle-soup each one had got a plate—

Some one remarked the summer had been brief—
"Yea!" Brown exclaimed, "tis in the season late,
We must be looking for the fall of the leaf."
He'd scarcely said the words, when, with a crash,
Down came the dinner-table flap,
Sending some iced sauterie, with sudden splash,

Into his lady's lap.
Fish, water-bottles, knives and forks, *épergnes*,
Came rattling down upon her all in turns:
The sudden movement no one could control—
A slice of bread went off into a roll.
Decanters seemed disposed to fall,

As if they'd had a drop too much;
And stoppers never stopped at all—
In fact, refused to act as such.
'Twas a mishap, and yet, the truth to tell,
Mister and Mistress Brown both had their wish;
They hoped the dinner would go off all well,

And so it did go off—ay, every dish!
From among the miscellanies, we quote a few specimens, which is very pleasant quizzing of some of the hobbies of the day: they are truly piquant:—

GARDENING FOR LADIES.

THE MAMMA'S CALENDAR FOR JULY.
Your daughters now demand your serious attention. Dress and plant them in rows for evening parties. Weed poor relations. Sift Debreit's peesage well through, and do your best to nail the oldest branches. Lay traps for bits at race, and hoe young gentlemen for gloves. Calculate the advantages of foreign, as compared with English husbandry, and cultivate which-ever promises to turn out best. Remove younger daughters to the nursery, and towards the 30th transplant young sprigs to narrow beds at preparatory schools. Cut your box at the opera, and look forward to Spa watering for the autumn. Trim your old man well, if he does not come out handsomely: if the trimming should fail, forcing must be resorted to. Put your frames in mullin bags, and cart away loose furniture to the Pantheon. Graft slips on window-panes, labelled "To Let," and harrow your servants with board wages. Clear out your husband's purse, or, if he is rather backward this year, transplant him to back kitchen; and, screening yourselves from exposure, drill policemen to say, "The family have gone out of town."

THINGS WHICH CAN BE MUCH BETTER CONCEIVED THAN DESCRIBED.

Getting out of an omnibus, and discovering you have left all your money on the mantel-piece.
A woman discovering her first grey hair.
Putting the lighted end of a cigar into your mouth.
A person's indignation on being told "Queen Anne's dead."
Meeting a creditor, and being obliged to sit opposite to him "the whole way" in an omnibus.
Being asked, in a drawing-room of ladies, to take a few tickets in a raffle—the ticket only a guinea!
Breaking your strap in the *pas seul* in "La Pastorale."
The wine at a public dinner.

CHINESE PROVERBS.

DRAWN FROM BO-HE AND SU-CHONG.
Never do anything hastily: remember it is the last cup of tea which is the strongest.
Be not too prodigal: the kettle when too full puts out the fire.
A little scandal is to tea what an olive is to wine.
Butter not your bread on both sides, lest in your old age you be left without bread to butter.
It is a wise washerwoman who knows her own twankay.
Measure your green according to your black.
Happy is he who can take the rough with the smooth—the strong hyson with the fine pearl gunpowder.
Delays are dangerous—remember the hottest toast will get cold by standing.

AN ESSAY ON COMETS.

BY OUR OWN ASTRONOMER.
The word "comet" has been derived by some from the Latin *coma*, a tail; but the better derivation is *coma*, because it never can come to a full stop.
Every comet has a tail, or train, which may be compared to some of those monster trains which are occasionally the subjects of newspaper paragraphs.
What a comet is we do not exactly know. It is certainly an eccentric body, but there are so many eccentric bodies in these days, that this hypothesis affords us no assistance.
A comet has a curious propensity to cut and come again, at very long intervals.
Astronomers talk of the mean distance of a comet from the earth, but as no comet ever came nearer than several thousands of miles, which is anything but a mean distance, we should be glad to know the meaning the astronomers attach to the word alluded to.
The comet of 1770 has very shamefully broken its appointments with the astronomers, and shown a degree of unpunctuality, which is no less perplexing than it is unbusiness-like. The comet ought to have entered an appearance, according to the law of comets, every five years and a-half; but the eccentric body has been *non inventus* ever since, and we should be glad to see it regularly outlived from the solar system.
Comets are generally called periodical bodies because their tails are so exceedingly lengthy, like those which are continued from month to month in some of the periodicals. They differ, however, in one respect, the former being very luminous, and the latter utterly destitute of brilliancy.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

If the weather should last, "a hunting we will go" must cease for a time to be the chorus of your lover of woodcraft. Already we have had a succession of dry days that would alone jeopardise the chase; but added to these we now have frost—and the ground rings under the hoof like bell-metal. The late Lord Forester used to say, "as soon as I awake at Melton, I listen, and if I hear the sound of patters, I jump out of bed, and into my boots, for I know it's a hunting morning." A friend of ours cannot look on while the streets are being watered without a shudder—it is too painfully prophetic of drought—
"The fallows dusty, and the furrows dry—
That sight ungrateful to a sportsman's eye."

Still, albeit for the present the prospects of the fox-hunter are not genial, we will not close our article without putting before him an antidote to blue devils and frost of the cerulean nose—a stretch of the whereabouts of a pack, we beseech him, for Diana's sake, to taste the quality of the first open day.

During the week, there were several coursing meetings—the only one of account being the Champion meeting at Newmarket. The Allington Hill afforded plenty of racing, but no very superior sport, in consequence of the hares being bad. All the leading coursers of the south sent their dogs to this favourite rendezvous, as also a few of the northern magnates of the leash. Lord Stradbroke was the Napoleon of the long tails. The chief sporting issue of the last six days, however, was the tryet on Monday, at Tattersall's, by command of the Jockey Club, for the settlement of the late Mr. Crookford's Derby bet; the terms being, that on the giving of a guarantee to pay the late St. James's-street millionaire's bets, by the representatives, that they should be entitled to receive, and that all those, his debtors, who should neglect such order, would be pronounced defaulters, and dealt with as such. Now it's no joke for your legs or professional gentlemen of the ring to have the bread—which means the turtle and punch, the venison and champagne—taken out of their mouths, which would inevitably be the result of closing the subscription rooms at Hyde-park

Corner and Newmarket against them. For this reason many of them attended to pay, though with a very bad grace—wh ch, indeed, is the general fashion of their liquidation—in *loaves of honour*. The necessary undertaking on the part of the Crookford party not being forthcoming, of course there was nothing done save that guinea lit up certain grim visages, in lieu of the frowns that previously shut out the light of their countenances. It is time the true state of turf law on this point was laid down in the books. An extra regulation ought to be added to the existing rules and orders of the Jockey Club, declaring the practice to the letter. The justice, the spirit of such a law must be against the precedent sought to be established in the case of Mr. Crookford's book. The winners on that account were without a remedy—are without a remedy, should their representatives of his estate think fit not to recognise their claims—a course they may adopt without any breach of personal honour, which would not have been the state of the question, had the principal survived over the settling day. Why should one party have an option and the other none? Clearly, if the balance of Mr. Crookford's book be on the wrong side, his residuary legatees or legatees, would have cause of action against the executors who might part with money for the purpose of paying non-liabilities—clearly nobody ought to be called upon to pay irresponsible persons. This is our view of the matter—but as Sir James Graham says, it is an affair in which all people must take care of themselves.

And now a word of advice in anticipation of the thaw. There are among our readers youths of enterprise, and adults of sporting spirit; to such of these as may never have seen the Duke of Beaufort in the field we write with all the emphasis of type and steam-press—lose no time to do so. There is a railroad that will convey you to Badminton, after a town breakfast, if you be a metropolitan—hot water to fetch you from Timbuctoo to Gloucestershire. If antiquity or descent should regulate the precedence of fox-hounds, then none in the world should rank before the Badminton kennel. Some of their performances in the field have never been excelled, rarely equalled in the annals of the chase. Of the princely style in which their noble owner turns out, and the truly regal fashion of all his sporting arrangements, there would not be room to speak were there necessity. But these are household words with the fox-hunters—that their truth may be tested, let the reader give them trust at any of the following places, and judge for himself.

The meets of the Duke of Beaufort's hounds—distances from Badminton House.

Miles	Miles	Miles
Cross Hands 3	Tiltup Inn 9	West Kingston 4
Bath Lodge 1	Boswell Lodge 6	Dodington 4½
Foss Lodge 4	Troable House 12	Giddy Hall 8½
Hawkesbury Upton 4	Cheavenage Green 9	Wrairall 6
Nan Tow's Jump 4	Shipton Moyne 8	Dyrham Wood 8
Alderley 6	Hullavington 6	Tiston 12
Lower Woods 6	Stanton Park 7	Wick Rocks 10
Yate Rocks 6	Draycot 11	Silk Wood 6
Yate Turpike 7	Kingston, Langley Green 10	Hare and Hounds 7

Alice Hawthorn has been parried with by Mr. Plumer to Baron Nicemann, who was united a few days ago to the daughter of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A considerable number of town and country subscribers put in an appearance this afternoon, under an impression that something would be done towards closing the late Mr. Crookford's accounts on the Derby. They were grievously disappointed; no one came forward with the required guarantee; no one attended on the part of Mrs. Crookford, and no money was paid either one way or the other; *ergo*, there are no defaulters, and the Stewards of the Jockey Club will be saved the disagreeable necessity of attempting to enforce a mandate which they must have issued with very considerable misgivings. As there was no attempt at agitation (this, we fear, will be left to the lawyers) business proceeded rather briskly on coming events at the following quotations:—

40 to 1 agst Winsour (t)	40 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorn (t)	40 to 1 agst Morpeth (t)
40 to 1 — Foigh-a-Ballagh (t)		50 to 1 — Agriculturalist (t)
15 to 1 agst Forth's lot	25 to 1 agst Anti-Repeater	50 to 1 agst Lycurgus
11 to 1 — Alarm (t)	30 to 1 — Rebecca colt	50 to 1 — Lady Berner's colt (t)
16 to 1 — Cobweb colt	33 to 1 — Weatherbit	66 to 1 — Jinglepot (t)
18 to 1 — Kedge	40 to 1 — Connaught	1000 to 1 — Christina colt (t)
22 to 1 — Young Eclipse (t)	Ranger	1000 to 10 — Manasseh (t)
22 to 1 — Pam (t)	40 to 1 — Collier	
23 to 1 — Idas	45 to 1 — Miss Whip c (t)	

THURSDAY.—A reasonably good attendance for the season, and more business done than we have usually noted on the winter Thursdays. Nothing new turned up, but it may be remarked, that Idas, Young Eclipse (is he Lord George Bentinck's after all? it is so suspected!), Pam, and Anti-Repeater, the lions of Monday's betting, were again in considerable estimation, but without any change of position; the outside betting was also in keeping with the previous quotations. Final averages:—

50 to 1 agst Ratan	50 to 1 agst Pastoral	50 to 1 agst Morpeth
50 to 1 — Alice Hawthorn	50 to 1 — Agriculturalist	50 to 1 — Portobello
50 to 1 — Foigh-a-Ballagh	50 to 1 — c by Gladiator (alias Running Rein)	1000 to 15 against The Dean (t)
50 to 1 — Croton Oil		
15 to 1 agst Forth's lot	22 to 1 agst Young Eclipse (t)	40 to 1 agst Connaught
11 to 1 — Alarm	22 to 1 — Pam (t)	Ranger
17 to 1 — Cobweb c.	25 to 1 — Anti Repeater	45 to 1 — Miss Whip c (t)
18 to 1 — Kedge	30 to 1 — Rebecca c	66 to 1 — Calypso's d (t)
22 to 1 — Idas (t)	33 to 1 — Weatherbit	50 to 1 — Lady Berner's c
	1000 even between Idas and Anti Repeater.	
	1000 even between Idas and Young Eclipse.	

MR. CROOKFORD'S ACCOUNT.—We understand that a gentleman of long standing on the turf will produce the requisite guarantee on Monday next, and that the following Monday will be fixed for the settlement of the account. You may "Call spirits from the vasty deep," &c., &c., says Shakespeare, but will they come?—*nous verrons*.

EXTRAORDINARY SPORT IN THE ROYAL PRESERVES, AT WINDSOR.—In consequence of the great care which has been bestowed, during several months past, in the breeding and preserving of game in the royal domains at Windsor, the game this season is far more plentiful than ever before known on the preserves belonging to the Crown. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by Duke Ernest of Wirtemberg, and attended by some of the gentlemen of the Royal household, shot over the preserves at Flemish Farm, in the Great Park at Windsor, on Monday last, and bagged, in about an hour and a-half, the extraordinary number of 210 head of game, 110 of which consisted of hares in the finest condition, and the remainder comprising pheasants, partridges, and rabbits, with a fair sprinkling of woodcocks. A great portion of the game killed was distributed amongst the domestics of the Royal establishment.

The Earl of Mount Edgecumbe has been elected commodore of the Royal Western Yacht Club, in the room of the Earl of Morley, who has recently resigned the command of the squadron.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

THE ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A LADY, AT THE SOHO BAZAAR.—Mrs. Jane Tyrwhit, the lady who, it will be remembered, was recently charged with stealing a telescope, value 2s. 6d., at the Soho Bazaar, was tried at these Sessions on Thursday. The charge on the part of the prosecutor was that the prisoner entered the Bazaar at half-past four o'clock, on the evening of the 25th ult., and after purchasing a thermometer, took the article named in the indictment. Numbers of persons of rank and respectability gave the prisoner a very high character for honour and probity, and the jury returned a verdict of acquittal. Mrs. Tyrwhit, who generally manifested through the trial much firmness, became deeply affected at hearing the verdict, and in a voice, almost inaudible from emotion, she said, "Before God I declare my entire innocence."—The Learned Assistant Judge: Any protestation of innocence on your part is unavailing for. The jury have declared you innocent. Mrs. Tyrwhit then walked from the dock, and was received by a number of friends, several of whom walked down from the bench to congratulate her. Upon reaching the hall of the Court on her way to her carriage, she was received with loud cheers, which were taken up by those outside on Clerkenwell-green, and were continued until she drove away, accompanied by her friends in their respective carriages.

ANOTHER LEGAL SUTLETTY.—At the same sessions, a boy named John Bamin, aged thirteen years, was indicted for stealing a till containing various moneys, which were described as the property of Thomas Wells and others. The circumstances of the case were of rather a singular nature. It appeared that a person named Sweetman, who kept a shop in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, became bankrupt, when his property and premises were handed over to the keeping of one of the messengers in bankruptcy. On the 28th of November the prisoner entered the shop of Mr. Sweetman, and crawled on his hands and knees behind the counter, from whence he took the till and moneys, and tried to get out of the shop. The messenger of the Bankruptcy Court, however, heard the noise, and took the prisoner into custody.—Mr. O'Brien, on the part of the prisoner, contended that the indictment could not be supported, inasmuch as the property was described as belonging to Wells, who was only the trade assignee, whilst, in point of law, the moment an assignee was appointed to a bankrupt's estate all the property became vested in the official assignee, who, in this case, was Mr. Groome. The learned counsel having quoted several authorities in support of his position, the Court held that the objection was fatal to the indictment, and directed the jury to bring in an acquittal, which was accordingly done, and the prisoner left the bar.

FRIENDLY WARNING TO REBELLIOUS JERSEY.—The Duke of Wellington is in a terrible passion with the Jerseys. He declares if they do not keep quiet, he will send them a dozen pioneers with orders to dig the island out of the ocean and bring the earth up to London to fill flower-pots.—*Punch*.

THE WOODEN WALLS OF ENGLAND.—A newspaper paragraph informs us that "if an acorn be left for some weeks suspended by a string over the surface of some water contained in a hyacinth-glass, it will throw down long roots, whilst its stem will rise upwards, and become decorated with leaves." This is cheering to know, as the British navy need never be in want of timber as long as there is a hyacinth-glass and a bit of twine left in the kingdom. The idea of growing oaks in a second-pair-back is so rich to us, that we intend to-morrow to plant four-and-twenty acorns on all our mantel-pieces, and have no doubt that in less than a year we shall have a perfect Windsor Forest in every room in the house. Let us hope that the Oaks will not be of such a nature as eventually to take us in.—*Punch*.

SHOULD thy farewell visit be:
The passing wind can make moan for us—
There are other thoughts for thee.
"Hast thou asked thy heart if thy mind is
hushed
To a calmer, holier frame;
If passion's tears have less often gushed,
Than they did before we came?
"When thou turn'st away from the freshen-
ing sod,
And the haunts of the woodland glen,
Hast thou felt more humbled before thy God,
More kind to thy fellow-men?
"There was One whose voice was in each
lonely grove,
In the hush of each quiet scene;
And He spoke of a deep, calm, holy love—
Oh what has thine answer been!
"Of a love untainted, unconfined—
Of a love that should be giv'n
To the flowers, to the woods, to all mankind,
But most of all to Heaven's?
Then thought I how, when all earth was fair,
This heart was far too wild
For aught like this to enter there—
And I wept as a very child.
R. R. S.

A NOVEL SPECIES OF PLEDGE.

The passion of George Frederick Cooke, the actor, for strong drink was so great, that when he was without money, or means of raising it, he has been known to go to a pawnbroker's, where he was in the habit of applying, and to say, "I want five guineas; but I have nothing to pledge but myself—give me the money, they'll be sure to redeem me when they want me." And having sent word to the theatre of his situation, he has frequently been found seated on the pawnbroker's counter with a duplicate pinned to his button-hole.—*Ainsworth's Magazine*.

ABERNETHY AND THE YANKEE CAPTAIN.

An American captain, on being one morning shown into Abernethy's consulting room, immediately, in Yankee fashion, emptied the contents of his mouth upon the floor. The man of medicine started, keeping his hands in his pockets, according to custom, until the patient should explain. "What shall I do for my dyspepsia?" asked the American Captain. "Pay me your fee, and I'll tell you," replied the doctor. The money was produced, and the advice given, "Instead of squirting your saliva over my carpet, keep it to masticate your food with."

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

The *New York Herald* gives the following odd account of the Siamese Twins:—The Siamese Twins, who married two sisters in Wilkes county, North Carolina, some two years ago, have now each a daughter. They contemplate, with their wives and children, making a tour through this country in a year or two. The twins enjoy excellent health, are very lively, talkative, and apparently happy, and will doubtless prove more interesting and attractive in their second tour than they did in their first.

DO OBLIGE US FOR ONCE.

Parliament is announced to open on the 4th of February. Really, it would be a favour, Sir Robert, if you would put it off to the 29th.—*Punch*.

A STRANGE MARRIAGE.

Married at Moate Farrell (Ireland), last week, Polly M'Glynn, widow of the late Patrick White, James Gray, and John Hanley, at the early age of 89 years, to William Tuite, pig doctor in ordinary and dancing master extraordinary, at the youthful age of 84 years, after burying his fifth wife. Their combined ages make a total of 173 years, and ten marriages.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S MEMORY.

The late Allan Cunningham spoke very partially of Scott, who was a great friend of his. I asked him if he credited the power of Scott's memory in reciting the whole of Campbell's "Pleasures of Hope" after a slight perusal of the manuscript. He doubted the truth, as Campbell and Scott were not intimate, being opposite in political opinions. He, however, fully believed in Scott's ability to do so. His friend, James Hogg, he said, told him, that when reciting one of his own ballads to Sir Walter Scott, he stuck fast and could not proceed. Scott said to him, "I'll try, Jamie, if I can recollect it." With this he went through the whole of the ballad, though it was three years since he heard it.—*Tweeddale's Yorkshire Miscellany*.

WARMTH OF THE INTERIOR OF THE EARTH.

The increase of the temperature observed in mines is about one degree Fahrenheit for every fifteen yards of descent; and, should the increase go on in the same ratio, water will boil at the depth of 2,430 yards. Lead would melt at the depth of 8,400 yards. Everything would be red hot at the depth of seven miles. Gold would melt at the depth of twenty-one miles; cast iron, at the depth of seventy-four miles; soft iron, at the depth of ninety-seven miles. And at the depth of one hundred miles there must be a temperature equal to the greatest artificial heat yet observed.

CHANCE FOR THE LADIES.

A Liverpool furrier, advertising in a paper of that town, informs those ladies "who wish to have a really genuine article," that he will be happy to make them muffs, bobs, &c., of "THEIR OWN SKINS!"

ALPHONSE KARR AND HIS TAILOR.

The talented author of "Les sulpices" and various other *jeux d'esprit*—relates that he lately sent for his tailor to make him a coat out of a piece of cloth he had purchased. "Can't do it," said the tailor; "there isn't stuff enough." Karr then sent for another tailor, who, after carefully measuring the material, undertook to make the coat. In due time the garment was delivered, and Karr's first visit was to the tailor. "Monsieur malheureux!" said he; "behold me in the c at from the very stuff you said was insufficient! you see there was stuff enough after all!" "Very likely," said the man of measures, with imperturbable sang froid, "very likely; but the son of the tailor who made it is not so big as mine!"

SKETCH OF THE WOMEN.

Ain't it curious, quire, wedd'n is never out of women's heads? They never think of nothin' else. A young gal is always thinkin' of her ow. As soon as she is married, she is a match-makin' for her companions; and when she is a grain older, her darter's weddin' is uppermost agin. Oh, it takes a great study to know a woman. How cunning they are! Ask a young gal the news, she'll tell you of all the deaths in the place, to make you think she don't trouble herself about marriage. Ask an old woman she'll tell you of all the marriages, to make you think she is takin' an interest in the world that she ain't. They certainly do beat all, do women.—*Sam Slick*.

AN AMERICAN PROPHECY.

The American papers were some time since prodigiously occupied with what they term Millerism, (not Joe Millerism), but a prophecy of a second advent, which was to precede the end of the world, which was to take place in October. The following is a copy of a placard posted on the door of a tailor's shop in Fifth street, Philadelphia—"This shop is closed in honour of the King of Kings, who will appear about the 22d of this October." In another paragraph the writer says—"Get ready, friends, to crown him Lord of All." The destruction spoken of was to occur through the agency of a hail-storm, the stones to be about sixty-three pounds in weight.

CARROTS A SUBSTITUTE FOR EGGS IN PUDDINGS.

It is not generally known, and will not, perhaps be credited, that boiled carrots, when properly prepared, form an admirable succedaneum for eggs in the making of puddings. They must, for this purpose, be well boiled, and mashed, and afterwards passed through a coarse cloth, or horsehair sieve. A pudding composed partly of the above material will be found to be considerably lighter than if the same had been made with eggs, and will impart a far more grateful and agreeable flavour.

A DEATH BED.

Lou's IX., in his dying moments, caused himself to be removed from his couch, and placed upon ashes. In this situation he expired.—*Crowe's France*.

COMMERCIAL CURIOSITY.

A gentleman, near Aylesbury, has in his possession a Bank of England note for *sixpence*, issued in the year 1700, of which the following is an exact copy:—

No. 165.

I promise to pay to T. Caddel, or bearer, on demand, the summe of sixpence. —London, 8th day of May, 1700.

For the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

6d.

JOHN WAGN.

The sum of fifty guineas has been offered for this curiosity.

SWEDISH CUSTOM.

The old Swedish custom of announcing each hour with a trumpet from the church steeple, and singing a song, to assure the people that no conflagration is to be observed, is still kept up at Upsala, and in all the ancient towns of Sweden.—*James's Tour*.

THE ROMAN ARENA.

The place where the gladiators fought in the Coliseum was called Arena, because it was covered with sand or sawdust, to prevent the combatants from sliding, and to absorb the blood.

VOLTAIRE IN ENGLAND.

Voltaire, during his sojourn amongst us from 1726 to 1729, published his *Essays on the Civil Wars in France*, and on Epic poetry, subjects connected with his "Henriade," as well as the dedication of that poem in English, his knowledge of which, then little cultivated in France, he perverted into an engine of detraction against our stage. In 1773, in his eightieth year, on receiving from the late Joseph Craddock, a copy of the tragedy of "Zibelde," partly derived from "Les Scythes," one of the feeble productions of the patriarch's old age, the homage was thus acknowledged, embodied in a complimentary letter not at present in Voltaire's published correspondence:—

"Thanks to your muse, a foreign copper shines,
Turned into gold and coined in sterling lines."

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL COACH ACCIDENT.—On Saturday an accident, attended with fatal consequences, occurred near to the entrance of the town of Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, to the Prince of Wales's Oxford coach. The coach left the Bull Inn, Holborn, at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, driven by Mr. William Taplin, one of the proprietors. At Uxbridge the horses were changed, and the coach proceeded on towards Beaconsfield, having at that time only two passengers outside, an aged couple, who had a few days previously come up from Oxford. Just as the coach was ascending the hill at the entrance of Beaconsfield, the leader abated at a short white post at the side of a ditch, and at the same instant the reins broke, by which Mr. Taplin lost all command over the horses; they drew the coach up a bank, and it was overturned. Mr. Taplin and both passengers were thrown to the ground with great force, and, when picked up, the two passengers were found to be in a state of insensibility. Mr. Taplin had three of his fingers broken, and his nose and face were most seriously cut and bruised. The male passenger had sustained serious injuries of the head, and his wife had her collar bone fractured, injury of the ribs, &c. The male passenger lingered until between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, when he died. Mr. Taplin is recovering from his injuries.

THE SUICIDE OF TWO LOVERS.—It having been reported that the bodies of the unfortunate couple would be interred in one grave, on Sunday afternoon, in Beaumont Cemetery, Stepney, a large concourse of persons of both sexes assembled to witness the sad, though novel, ceremony. They, however, were somewhat disappointed, as the relatives of the ill-fated young woman objected, notwithstanding her dying wish, to laying her remains with those of her deceased suitor. The parochial officers expressed a hope that the bodies should not be buried together, as such a proceeding might be calculated to give a kind of countenance to such tragedies. Accordingly the body of the female was, on Saturday afternoon, consigned to its final resting-place in Globe-fields burial-ground, Globe-road, Mile-end. The funeral was kept strictly private. On Sunday afternoon the body of the young man was privately interred in Beaumont's Cemetery. It has not been noticed that a box belonging to the young man was broken open, and all the letters which the poor girl had sent to him were found secured in an envelope, with the following superscription—"Anguish and sorrow. The enclosed letters were given to me by my dear Elizabeth. Let them be a living monument of my cruelty, and as a memento of grief—(signed)—C. A. D."

TWO LIVES LOST ON THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.—A great sensation was caused at Dover on Wednesday night, by a report that a lives had been lost in one of the tunnels between Dover and Folkestone. Upon enquiry it was found to be too true: the sufferers were George Coveney and Edward Jackson; both have left wives, and, it is believed, families. The deceased were employed as labourers on the South Eastern Railway, near the Warren, and when the accident happened, were on their way home from work. They were in the Abbots Cliff Tunnel, and probably were walking on the rails. The up-train which leaves Dover 40 minutes past 5, passed them; and it is supposed that from the noise and smoke they neither saw nor heard the down-train, which should reach Dover at 26 minutes past 5, enter the tunnel; in consequence of which they were knocked down by the engine, and the train passed over the bodies and killed them. The scalp of Jackson's head was dreadfully torn, and was lying on his breast; indeed, both bodies were severely lacerated. The bodies have been brought into Dover, and notice given to the coroner.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BLACKBURN AND PRESTON RAILWAY.—On Tuesday afternoon an accident occurred at King's Bank, Hoghton-bottoms, on the new line of railway now constructing between Blackburn and Preston, by which one man was killed, another so seriously injured that he is not expected to recover, and a third much hurt, though not to a dangerous extent. It appears that the line at King's Bank goes through a pretty deep cutting at the side of a hill, and the deceased, with the two others, were engaged in making the cutting, and were at the time of the accident at work between the hill side and a wagon. They were just about to leave work for the day, when a large portion of the upper part of the hill, it is calculated to the extent of nine or ten tons, gave way, falling upon and burying the men beneath. Assistance was immediately procured, and when the unfortunate men had been extricated from their position, it was found that one of them must have been crushed to death against the wagon instantaneously. The second was injured to a very dangerous extent, and his life is despaired of. The third, we are happy to state, was much less hurt, and it is hoped that he will speedily recover from the effects of the accident. Every possible assistance was rendered to the survivors. As a proof of the narrow escape the third man must have had, we may mention that a snuff-box, which was in one of his pockets, was completely crushed. The deceased was about eighteen or nineteen years of age. This is the second accident which has happened at this place.

FIRE IN THE NEW ROAD.—Early on Wednesday morning a fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. Treeby, builder, Milton-street, New-road. In a short time there were in attendance six engines. The fire burned most brilliantly, the glare being distinctly seen from the bridges. Abundance of water being at hand, the engines were soon set to work, but not a vestige of stock or building, except the walls, could be saved. The occupier is insured in the Phoenix. The cause of the fire is not known, no one being in the house at the time of the outbreak.

SHOCKING DEATH.—Last week two women had occasion to go up Liangat-tock mountain (Breconshire), and one of them took her little girl with her, who, by some means, or other, unfortunately got separated from her mother, and on account of the density of the fog, the night passed without any trace of her being discovered. On the following morning, however, she was found in a sitting posture, with her hands crossed over her bosom, quite dead.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—The following removals of troops are ordered to take place:—The 56th Foot from Ireland to England, the depot of the 14th Foot from Ireland to England, and the 67th Foot from England to Ireland. The 72nd Foot embarked at Cork for Gibraltar, on the 27th ult.

A FEW QUESTIONS ON CRICKET.—Q. What is a "long stop"? A. Alderman Gibbs's accounts. Q. What do you call a "good run"? A. At the Victoria Theatre, a piece that goes twelve nights. Q. What is "fielding"? A. The author of *Tom Jones*. Q. How do you stop a ball? A. By putting out the lights. Q. When does a party change sides? A. When he's in bed, and got the figlets. Q. What do you call a "long slip"? A. A hundred songs for a halfpenny. Q. How much is game? A. It depends whether it's in season. —Punch.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ACORNS.—Curiosity has been rife in Godalming during the last few weeks to account for the very extensive demand which has taken place for acorns. One individual, it is said, has been commissioned to buy up no less than 2000 bushels at 1s. per bushel, and so great is the competition for the article, that pig-keepers are quite unable to keep pace with the rise in price. Some suppose that they are wanted as a substitute for lark in tanning leather, while others, no less wise, hint that they are to be used for adulterating coffee. Be this as it may, they are all sent off as quickly as purchased, to London, there to be made some use of.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Tuesday week was caught in a net in the Thames, between Pangbourne and Maidenhead, by Mr. Ford's fishermen, a fine jack, in capital condition, and weighing nearly 30lb. This same fish has often afforded sport to the angler, many marks of the hook being apparent in his mouth, and one eye is destroyed.

The King of Sweden whilst waiting for the legislative modification of the criminal code, has issued an ordinance authorizing the application of corporal punishment as far as the army is concerned. His Majesty abolishes altogether the punishment of the stick, which was both cruel and brutalizing, and substitutes for it a few blows on the back with the flat part of the sword, rather by way of degradation than otherwise, or in certain cases a number of stripes with a rod, never to exceed 25.

The law officers of the Crown have given their opinion that the words of the Mutiny Act exempt, as they were intended to exempt, all military officers in uniform dress or undress, and their horses, from the payment of toll when passing through turnpike-gates or bridges erected by the authority of Parliament.

On Monday night, about eight o'clock, the northern lights, which are looked upon as the prognostics of a severe winter, were visible for a considerable time in the neighbourhood of Islington, King'sland, Hackney, &c. A deep red glare was first observed at the west, and then slowly moved toward the east.

The Senate and College of the Ancients of Hamburg have declared in favour of emancipating the Jews. What principally moved the two great bodies in the state to consent to this act of justice was the consideration of the immense sacrifices which the Jews of Hamburg have made to succour the numerous victims of the fire of 1842, and the spirit of patriotism and charity with which that body has been animated for a long series of years. The emancipation of the Jews will be, it is said, complete, except that they cannot form part of the Senate.

According to the *Mannheim Journal* it is almost certain that Austria, next year, will make some important changes in its tariff, and reduce considerably some of the duties, particularly on raw materials from foreign countries. The same journal adds that the duties on certain articles will be entirely removed.

The last American papers announce the loss on the 4th of October, of the American ship *Blissenden*, Captain Peters, when, it is said, she approached the shore of twenty-two persons including the commander, the chief mate, several of the crew, and many passengers. She was on her passage from Liverpool to New Orleans, having on board for that port sixteen passengers, of whom there were a number of ladies.

It appears by letters from the South of France, that Lord Brougham and Mr. Leader the member for Westminster, are at their beautiful seat at Cannes in the South of France, and that many English families are about to have residences built there, so that a sort of English colony will be founded. It is added that Lord Brougham is busily engaged in the construction of the great sheets of largest work on the French Revolution. His work is very extensive and important, and will be published on the return of the Noble Lord to London. He will leave his country seat in Provence early to be present at the opening of Parliament. Mr. Leader is engaged with his magnificent building, the foundations of which are laid.

According to a letter from the banks of the Danube, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, the engineers appointed to survey that river, and report on the practicability of improving it, so as to facilitate navigation, have declared that there are no obstacles which cannot be overcome at a moderate outlay.

A letter from Alexandria of the 20th ult., states that the Pacha of Egypt has announced his intention of making a railroad on his own account to Suez. The writer of the letter states that the distance is 84 English miles, and that the estimated expense is only £3000 sterling per mile. Mehemet Ali continued to turn a deaf ear to the suggestions made to him by the East India Company, for an amelioration of the means of transport of the Overland Mail.

Letters from Bern mention the death of the celebrated Fellenberg, at Hofwyl, on the 21st ult. Emanuel von Fellenberg was born in 1771, of a patrician family of Bern. He was educated at Tübingen for the bar, but later took to the profession of teaching. He was professor at Pfäfers, near Colmar. He founded his agricultural school at Hofwyl in 1801.

The King of Hanover returned on the 26th ult., to Hanover, from his Majesty's hunting party at Rotherkirchen.

Accounts from Berlin say that the Emperor of Russia has refused to allow Prussian officers to take part in the war in the Caucasus. We likewise learn that Russia will not extend the advantages granted to Prussia in the Zollverein, which it does not recognize as a power.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a Treasury warrant, fixing generally at 4d. the rate on all East India and colonial letters of not more than half an ounce weight.

The Lighthouse on the Goodwin Sands progresses well, upwards of 20 feet of the iron shaft or column having been constructed in Mr. Bush's caisson, so that it is now above high water mark, and may be expected to be illuminated by the 1st January next. The light is to be a pale blue, to distinguish it from any other in the same locality.

A subsidy of 24,000 francs has been granted to the Liege Theatre by the civic authorities.

Last Monday week a dreadful murder was perpetrated at Helder (Holland) by a mechanic, who, on his unexpected return from Amsterdam, found within his house a former acquaintance with whom he had long been in enmity. Urged by feelings of jealousy, on finding that his wife had received this individual during his absence, he took up a knife and plunged it into her heart. The poor woman died in a few seconds. After an attempt at suicide, the assassin was arrested and conveyed to prison.

The Duke of Norfolk is about to present fifty acres of land to the people of Sheffield for public pleasure-grounds.

Lieutenant Selby, of the Indian navy, has recently ascended the River Kurun, in Southern Persia, in the steamer *Assyria*, to a much higher point than ever had been visited before by Europeans. He reached as far as Shuster, a Persian town, containing a population of 8000 souls, and the Disful, one of its tributary streams, to within 13 miles of the town of Disful, and about the same distance of the ruins of Susa, one of the ancient capitals of Persia, and the Shushan of the Book of Daniel. This discovery throws open the richest provinces of Persia, which have hitherto been impenetrable, from want of roads, to English trade and commerce.

A dinner is to be given on Wednesday next, by the merchants of London, to Sir Henry Pottinger, at the Merchant Tailors' hall, and the merchants and manufacturers of Manchester have invited him to a banquet in that town on the 20th inst.

M. Dunker, director of the police of Berlin, has discovered the authors of the recent robbery on the Blucher family. They are four in number. The stolen articles have been recovered, but many of them are much injured. Amongst these articles were a valuable sword, presented to Blucher by the Prince Regent of England, and which had cost nearly £10,000 sterling; the golden box enclosing the letters of the city freedom, conferred on the field marshal by the city of Berlin, and which was worth 4000 thalers (about £550); sixteen golden snuff-boxes decorated with precious stones, valued at 11,000 thalers. The whole of the stolen articles are valued at about 300,000 thalers (£40,300).

In answer to a letter from the Secretary of the Short-time Committee of Lancashire, Lord Ashley has written to say that he will endeavour to bring on the subject of the Ten Hours Bill on the first night of the session, so that a day may be fixed for its discussion.

SCOTLAND.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION AT KELSO.—Yesterday week an atrocious attempt at assassination took place at Kelso. The victim is James Cockburn, a farm-servant at Quirkwood, in the parish of Abbey St. Bathen's, who was on that night to have been married to Jean Steele, or Rankin, widow, residing at Lintlaw, in the adjoining parish of Buncle. The bride and bridegroom were to have met at Dunse in the evening, in order to have had their nuptials celebrated. The bridegroom, with an acquaintance of the name of James Yowl, was proceeding to the place of meeting in Dunse, and when at a place called Preston Clough, about half a mile to the north of Preston, at about half-past five o'clock in the afternoon, was fired at with a gun or a pistol from the plantation adjoining the east side of the road. The shot took effect in the back. Youl also received some of the shots in his arm; and being stunned by the murderous attack, and seeing Cockburn fall, he fled to Preston for assistance and protection to himself and Cockburn—having procured which, and returning immediately to the spot, Cockburn was found as he fell, but there was no trace of the murderer. On the examination of Cockburn's wounds, he was found to have received about 160 slug and round shot in the back, which was dreadfully lacerated. On recovering sensation, he was heard to say "that it was a poor revenge," and when asked if he suspected any one to have done the deed, he said that he thought it was John Johnston, who resides at present with Jean Rankin, as hind for her, the bride to whom he was to have been married. Johnston at that time was in the room, and was then apprehended, and, having undergone an examination, has been committed for trial. The poor woman was much distressed at hearing what had befallen her intended husband, who is in a very dangerous condition, and not expected to survive.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A lamentable accident took place last week in the drif-way, or guide mine, of the tunnel at present forming under the New Town, Edinburgh, in connection with the Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton Railway, which proved fatal to no fewer than four of the workmen. How the accident occurred is not known, as all who were in the tunnel at the moment have perished; but it is supposed that the water, which had accumulated in the upper mine, had suddenly broken in upon them, and swept them all away in the torrent.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—We had a fair average quantity of English wheat on sale here to-day. As was the case on Monday, the best parcels were in steady request; but all other kinds were a mere drug. The show of foreign wheat was not large, yet the inquiry for it was heavy, at previous figures. Our supplies of barley, both English and foreign, are large, which caused the barley trade to be excessively heavy, and prices to have a downward tendency. Malt was in slow request, but not cheaper. Oats, beans and peas were steady, at full prices.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 6930; barley, 9540; oats, 2630 quarters. Irish: wheat, barley, oats, 14,670 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 1180; barley, 15,240; oats, 6900, quarters. Flour, 4710 sacks. Malt, 4760 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 47s; white ditto, 44s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 43s; ditto, white, 40s to 47s; rye, 37s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 32s; distilling, 28s to 32s; malted ditto, 35s to 38s; Lincoln and Norfolk, malt, 61s to 62s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 63s to 64s; Chevalier, 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 23s; potatoe ditto, 24s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s to 22s; ditto, white, 22s to 23s; tick beans, new, 36s to 37s; ditto, old, 40s to 42s; grey peas, 36s to 37s; mangle, 35s to 37s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 40s, per quarter. Town made flour, 45s to 47s; Suffolk, Stockton, and Yorkshire, 33s to 35s, per 3 lbs. Foreign.—Fine wheat, 33s to 34s; Danzig, red, 40s to 47s; white, 42s to 49s. In Bond.—Barley, 27s to 29s; oats, 17s to 18s; ditto, feed, 15s to 17s; beans, 24s to 29s; peas, 23s to 32s, per quarter. Flour, Canadian, 21s to 22s; Baltic, 20s to 21s, per barrel. The Seed Market.—Lined cases are in active request, at fully the late improvement in the quotations. In all other kinds of seeds, comparatively little is doing at late rates.

The following are the present rates:—Lined cases, English, £12 to £13; ditto, foreign, £12 to £13 10s, per 1000.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6d, per 4 lbs. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 45s 4d; barley, 35s 1d; oats, 21s 8d; rye, 32s 2d; beans, 28s 0d; peas, 35s 1d.

Sea Breeze Average that governs Duty.—Wheat, 45s 11d; barley, 35s 5d; oats, 21s 5d; rye, 32s 0d; beans, 27s 9d; peas, 35s 3d.

Duties on foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 3s; oats, 6s; rye, 8s 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 7s 4d.

Tea.—In this market, a very large business has continued, during the week, yet we have no further advance to notice in the quotations. The stock is now 29,016,000lb against 20,000,000, at the same time in 1843.

Sugar.—All descriptions of sugar have been in somewhat inactive inquiry, since our last report. Holders have been firm, but buyers have mostly held off in anticipation of lower prices.

Coffee.—This article still continues to have a quiet appearance. The supplies in ware houses are small, if we except those of Ceylon, which are unusually large. The good ordinary qualities of the latter are selling at 5½s per cwt.

Brut.—Currents are in brisk request, at higher prices. The quantity cleared for home consumption during the past seven weeks, has been about 2700 tons. Valencia raisins are brisk, at 4s 6d per cwt.

Rice.—There is only a moderate business doing in rice, yet the quotations are supported. **Provisions.**—The price of fresh butter still continues to fall, owing to which, the demand is active, at fully the late advance in the quotations. Channel has sold at 90s to 100s; Gosh, 94s to 100s; Denmark, 95s to 100s; Waterford, 7s to 10s. The supply of foreign butter is on the increase; yet none is procured steadily at 100s to 105s for fresh, and 100s to 105s for Foreign. The bacon market is steady at 45s to 48s for prime sizeable Waterford, and 45s for heavy. Lard is in brisk request, at 60s to 65s for Waterford, 60s to 65s for Bristol; 55s to 60s for large, and 55s to 60s for small. Other kinds of provisions are quite as quiet.

Oil.—Most kinds of oil continue to be taken off steadily, at fully last week's quotations: **Tallow.**—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Hay and Straw.—Cane straw is in great request, at 25s to 26s 6d; oat straw, 21s to 21½; clover straw, 21s to 21½; lucerne straw, 21s to 21½; per load.

Wool.—There is more inquiry for selected qualities of foreign and colonial wools, at full prices. English wools are a mere drug.

Wool.—The supplies of wool are on the increase, in consequence of which, the trade is quiet. **Wool.**—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—There is more inquiry for selected qualities of foreign and colonial wools, at full prices. English wools are a mere drug. **Wool.**—The supplies of wool are on the increase, in consequence of which, the trade is quiet. **Wool.**—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 42s for the immediate months of next year. Oleum Y.C. is selling at 40s, and Sperm at 47½, per cwt. Tallow is in great request, at 41s to 42s 6d on the spot.

Wool.—For J.C.O. there was only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9



LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—BRIGHTON TERMINUS.

(Continued from page 361.)

branches off the Greenwich line; and at its extremity, the eye dwells with interest on Blackheath, the domes of Greenwich Hospital, the Observatory on the hill, and the charming country stretching from those edifices. There is a steep gradient here of one foot in every 100, which continues rising from the New Cross Station (in part destroyed by fire a few weeks since) to the Dartmouth Arms, 5½ miles from town.

Speedily, the New Cross Locomotive Establishment is reached. "On the right, a delightful cluster of villages appears, inviting all to whom they are accessible, and they are easily so to multitudes, to many a delightful ramble. Camberwell, Peckham with its Rye Common, and its noble Forest Hill, Dulwich with its interesting gallery of pictures, Sydenham Common, and Norwood with its Beulah Spa, are all there. Nor is the left without great interest. There is Eltham with its old palace; Bromley, deriving its name most probably from the broom growing so plentifully around; the little church and the almshouses of the Licensed Victuallers, on Penge Common; the spire of Beckenham Church, backed by the beautiful woods of Gwyder House; and the Addiscombe Downs, knee deep in lichens and heather."—*Illustrated Guide to the London and Dover Railway.*

The actual commencement of the railway is at about nine and a quarter miles from London Bridge, the trains running for that distance, over the rails of the Greenwich and Croydon Railway Companies.

A mile onward, we reach the first of the great localities along the road—the Croydon station, where are four distinct lines of rails, an arrangement which ensures the safety of passengers at the stations; the main line being left free for the passage of any special train, and the current train being turned off into what are technically termed the "sidings." Croydon is a place of considerable interest, with its spacious collegiate church; and the Archbishop's Palace, and Addiscombe House in the vicinity.

We pass eastward of the town, with the Sanderstead Hills and Banstead Downs on the left, as we emerge from a short cutting, and advance upon an embankment about two miles in length.

Next we reach the Godstone-road station (13½ miles), leaving the coach-road to the right, along which, perhaps, a snail-paced waggon may be creeping, as if in contrast with the almost electrical speed on the iron road; and, perchance, reminding us that near this very spot, some one and forty years since, was laid down an iron tramroad—though, for horse-power instead of steam. Nevertheless, this was one of the earliest germs of the grand railway system.

About a mile and a half onward is the Station with the genuine rustic appellation of Stot's Nest. From the junction with the Croydon line, the railway rises with this slope for about eight miles, to the high ground at Merstham, where a cutting of great depth keeps the railway far below the natural level of the country, being 120 feet deep in its greatest perpendicular descent; by which we enter the Merstham Tunnel, the first on the line, about 1780 yards in length, and the construction of which occupied three and a half years.

Regaining day-light as abruptly as we left it, by a slight inclination of the head, we perceived the interesting Norman church of Merstham, with its shingled spire immediately to the right. Next, upon an elevated ridge, flanked with noble trees, is the mansion of Galton Park, formerly the seat of Sir Mark Wood, Bart., next of Lord Monson, and now the property of the Countess of Warwick. Adjoining the house is a small stone church in the pointed style, built a few years since by Lord Monson.

By an embankment, 20 feet high, we reach the Reigate Station (21½ miles), where the Dover line branches off to Tunbridge. Reigate lies about two miles to the left, and is noticeable for its fine church, in the early English style; and its sand-rock caves, in which the Barons are reported to have held their meetings

antecedent to the signing of Magna Charta. Immediately above is the site of the castle of the powerful Earls of Warren and Surrey, the entrance to the fortified ground being denoted by a modern gateway.

We next cross the beautiful tract called, from its geological structure, Red Hill, where is another station, and a few poles to the right, the new coach-road to Brighton, and its red-brick inn.

Crossing the embankment at Earlewood Common, we gain a fine view of Leith Hill, the highest point in this part of England—nearly 1000 feet above the sea level. Thence the eye crosses a picturesque country to the wood-crowned range in which is the famed Box Hill, nearly over against Dorking.

At 25½ miles, we reach the Horley Station, at a short distance from the village, with its pretty church spire. Here the line begins to rise, and the view continues uninterrupted.

At 29½ miles, is the Three Bridges and Crawley Station, which is the nearest point to Crawley and Horsham. The line here passes over a long embankment, and now commences a descent of 1 in 264 feet. After passing through several cuttings, we enter the Balcombe Tunnel, 1123 yards long, the construction of which was, indeed, a triumph of engineering skill. We soon reach the Balcombe Station, 33½ miles; and in the valley beneath, may be traced the sinuous river Ouse.

This romantic valley is crossed by a beautiful viaduct, consisting of 37 brick arches, of 30 feet span: its total length is 1437 feet, or rather more than a quarter of a mile; and the height varies from 40 feet at the abutments, to 96 feet at the point where it crosses the river. This is the noblest work on the line: it is of Italian design, by Mr. J. U. Rastrick, F.R.S., F.S.A.; resident engineer, Mr. E. J. Maude. The entire structure is shown in the large engraving at page 360. The prospect from the road line is an unbounded scene of beauty, stretching across the Wealds of Sussex, Kent, and Surrey—a lovely succession of hill and dale, woodland and pasture, dotted with farmsteads, cottages, and churches—those matchless charms of an English landscape.

Passing through a somewhat monotonous cutting, we reach Hayward's Heath Station (thirty-eight miles), one mile from Cuckfield, the turnpike road to which we pass beneath, immediately on quitting the station, through a short tunnel of 700 feet. Alack for Cuckfield, Crawley, and Reigate, once the pride of the Brighton road—now occasionally re-echoing with the crack of a solitary whip!

A cutting of nearly two miles leads us to an embankment across St. John's Common, covered with furze and flaunting gorse. A minor station—Burgess Hill—is next passed, and we reach Hassock's Gate Station, seven miles from Brighton, and forty-three miles and a half from London. Around this station lie Ditchling, celebrated in olden time for its itinerant singers (probably a relic of mumming), and Hurst-pier-point, near which is Denny, a fine massive brick mansion, of the year 1595; and in the adjacent parish is a moated farm-house, of Caen stone, with indications of a portcullis, and other feudal appurtenances. The most interesting objects to the right of this portion of the line are a few half-timbered farmsteads, with massive brick chimneys, apparently of considerable antiquity.

Returning to the railway, we soon reach the Gothic entrance to the Clayton Tunnel, which, like that at Merstham, is cut through chalk, and is about a mile and a quarter long; a shaft of this tunnel crowns the highest point of the hill, and may be seen for many miles round.

Immediately beyond Clayton Tunnel is an immense open cutting through chalk, and then we reach Patcham Tunnel, 1440 feet in length.

A succession of chalk precipices now indicates the approach seaward, and we soon reach the fiftieth milestone, and arrive at the Brighton terminus, engraved at page 364; an elegant structure in the Roman style, with a commodious portico, &c.

From this point is a branch line to Shoreham, a passage of ten minutes. After passing through a tunnel, we burst upon the sea-side, with the village of Hove and its little Saxon church; the walls of Aldrington church; and the villages of Portslade, Southwick, and Kingston; till by a continuous embankment, we arrive at Shoreham, near to its fine large Anglo-Norman church. The scene shown in the engraving is the most picturesque view of the town, with the handsome suspension bridge across the Adur, built by Mr. Clark, at the expense of the Duke of Norfolk, in 1833.

We find the cost of the London and Brighton Railway, stated at £2,634,088; cost per mile, £57,262; passengers per week, 11,317; receipts per week, £3,073.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The arrangements have now all been completed for giving possession of the various parts of this great work. All the shops and offices are let, and the agreements have been signed by the tenants, many of whom are in possession, and are fitting them up with considerable taste and effect. In Lloyd's subscribers' room there will be mahogany seats and tables for the subscribers, 500 or 600 in number; and in the commercial or club-room, similar seats and tables are to be placed for the accommodation of 300 or 400 persons. Round the room and in appropriate stands will be laid the journals and newspapers from all parts of the world. In the merchants' area the tessellated pavement has been entirely removed, and the surface is now covered with an exceedingly hard and smooth coating of the asphalt of Seyssel of a uniform and pleasing colour. The merchants' area will, it is confidently reported, be given up to the merchants on the 1st of January, and complete access will be given to all public portions of the building a week or ten days previously.

ANCIENT HOUSE IN GRAVEL-LANE.

This fine old mansion, in Old Gravel-lane, Ratcliffe-highway, has just been taken down: it was originally handsome and spacious, and appeared to be of the age of Elizabeth. The mansion has enjoyed considerable celebrity for years past, from a tradition of its having been the residence of the Count Gondomar, Ambassador from the Court of Spain to this country, in the reign of James I. To the intrigues of this nobleman is attributed the execution of the long-



ANCIENT MANSION, GRAVEL-LANE.

pending sentence on Sir Walter Raleigh; it being the object of James I. to secure the favour of the Court of Spain, to bring about the marriage of the Infanta with his son Charles I. The above mansion is mentioned in Pennant's "London;" and, being a fragment of Old London, is worthy of record by illustration.

ST. GEORGE'S NEW SCHOOLS, SHEFFIELD.

Considerable interest has been attached to the laying of the first stone of the above schools, on the 14th ult., by the Right Hon. the Lord Wharnccliffe, Lord President of her Majesty's Council. His lordship on his arrival was received by the committee and clergy of Sheffield and its neighbourhood. Soon afterwards, the procession was formed (the children, about 800 in number, belonging to St. George's Schools passing the Grammar School, where his lordship and the clergy were assembled), and proceeded from Charlotte-street, up Portobello, and along St. George's-terrace, to the site of the schools, at the top of Beet-street. The ceremony was commenced by the singing of the 100th psalm, after which several portions of Scripture were read by the Rev. W. Mercer. Prayer was then offered up by Mr. Mercer, and a glass bottle, containing a number of documents and coins, afterwards deposited by Lord Wharnccliffe into the receptacle prepared for it under the foundation-stone. Some passages of Scripture were next read by Mr. Mercer, prior to the stone being lowered to its appointed place.

The stone was then laid by Lord Wharnccliffe in the usual form. The handsome silver trowel used by his lordship on this occasion was kindly presented by Mrs. Hatfield, the lady of Mr. Hatfield, of the firm of Waterhouse, Hatfield, and Sansom.

Two verses of a hymn were next sung, after which Lord Wharnccliffe, standing upon the stone, thus addressed the assembly—"Now, my friends, we have this day begun a building for the benefit of the inhabitants of this neighbourhood. It is not necessary for me to say anything in these days of the advantages of education, nor is it necessary for me to press upon you that no education is worth the having which is not founded upon religion. The inhabitants of this district will now possess the means of saving their children educated in connection with the Established Church of this country, whose doctrines, I firmly believe, are the purest that exist; and if we follow those doctrines out, they must lead to our eternal salvation. I, therefore, earnestly hope that the work of this day will be blessed by God, and that you, the inhabitants of this district, will cause your children to benefit by the opportunity now afforded you, and that hereafter they will thank you and thank us for the work of this day. I have only to add that it gives me pleasure that, in my official situation, I have been able materially to assist in the completion of this work: but I should not do the inhabitants of this district justice if I did not say that it is their liberality which has enabled us to show ours also. We have proceeded upon this principle;—we do not think it is prudent, neither does the Legislature desire us, to do all that is to be done in the way of education, but that it is necessary to assist those persons who really show an interest, by means of their subscriptions, in the work which they are anxious to promote. I am glad of this opportunity of addressing you on this occasion, and I trust that God will bless the work."

A psalm was then sung, and the Rev. Mr. Mercer having addressed the assembly, the proceedings terminated.

These buildings, of which the first stone has been so auspiciously laid, are to consist of three separate schools, with suitable classrooms. The Girls' School, fronting St. George's Church, 60 feet by 40 feet; the Infants' School, forming the centre division, and fronting Beet-street and Siddal-street, 60 feet by 40 feet. These dimensions do not, of course, include the class-rooms. There will also be comfortable dwelling houses for the master and mistress; the basement of the building being occupied by library, soup kitchen, play-grounds, &c. The estimated cost, without fittings, is nearly £4000, which sum includes £1200 for the site alone. To meet this, about £1200 has been raised by subscription, £1300 granted by the Priory Council, and £649 by the National Society, and £500 from other available sources. The design of the building has been furnished, and the work will be carried out under the able superintendence of Messrs. Worth and Frith, architects.

After the conclusion of the ceremony of laying the stone, Lord Wharnccliffe, the Clergy, and Committee of the Schools, proceeded to the Cutlers' Hall, where luncheon was provided. About a hundred and thirty ladies and gentlemen sat down, between one and two o'clock, to the repast. The Rev. W. Mercer presided. Lord Wharnccliffe, in returning thanks for his health being drunk by the company, said, "I believe that mankind, in this country at least, are convinced that unless persons are educated—unless they receive not merely a secular education, but one founded upon religion—you cannot make them good men or good citizens. In all efforts for this object I beg of you all to bear in mind that the education which I firmly believe the Legislature and Government of this country will be willing to encourage, is an education founded upon religion, and connected, if possible, with the Established Church. But I say so without any disparagement of the efforts of other classes of religionists. They, undoubtedly, are the parties that have exerted themselves in this cause; and I am not quite sure, to speak fairly upon this subject, whether their efforts have not been the means of exciting yours in this work. Still we, I say, who belong to the Establishment, and who have adopted its creed, cannot but feel the advantage to the people of this country of an Established Church, and desirous to inculcate the doctrines of that church in the minds of their children."

We have abridged these details from the very interesting report in the *Sheffield Mercury*.



ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOLS, SHEFFIELD.

GREAT ANNUAL MIGRATION OF THE RUSSIAN TARTARS.

Recent letters from the Crimea are occupied with accounts of the descent of the nomadic tribes of that country from their summer residences in the *Asaf* hill tops to their winter dwelling-places in the warmer temperature of the plains. The spectacle of a whole people in the act of migration—following, with hardly more intelligence than “the stork in the heavens, who knoweth its time,” the impulses of the changing seasons—is one of serious and universal interest; and as these wandering Tartars themselves embrace at the present time a large share of European attention, we have felt the opportunity to be a favourable one for introducing a family of them to our readers. The cut represents a Tartar household pursuing their precipitous way down the side of a torrent valley, on their march to Christmas quarters in the genial neighbourhood of Balaklava.

Few more picturesque sights could be imagined than those which the incidents of such a journey would furnish. The bivouac of a party of the travellers at night, is said to present a picture of barbarous interest. They are described as crouching in wild groups round wood fires, busily engaged in cooking their kukuruts, and, ever and anon, breaking the general silence by loud vociferations of joy, vengeance, or disaster. In the English edition of Professor Pallas's “Travels through the Southern Provinces of the Russian Empire,” published in 1802, a very interesting plate is given of one of these Tartar encampments, in which the Professor, notwithstanding the rudeness of his company, passed a very pleasant evening. The wealthy elders of the tribe had each formed their own little settlement, and the line of demarcation was distinctly drawn between their families, who occupied little knots of tents, round which their own herds were straying.

In one of the earliest works we have upon Russian Tartary, published in Holland, in 1600, we find their habits of life described as essentially those of a shepherd, dwelling like Jacob, in tents, “the drought consuming him by day,

and the cold by night.” And strongly indeed is this picture corroborated by their mode of life to the present day. We still find the same ancient and pastoral style of existence corresponding with that of the patriarchal princes; their wealth entirely consisting in their flocks, with which they wander from pasture to pasture, as their will leads them, having no fixed habitation or positive house property, but bearing their tents here or there, whenever it may suit them to make a settlement.

Sober and frugal in their habits, they are content with the spontaneous produce of the earth, and rarely crave more than the natural wealth they possess, as the shepherd princes of the land; living almost wholly upon bread and milk, even animal flesh is a rarity to them, for they spare the herds they own in consideration of the wool and milk, until unforeseen accident or natural death puts their flesh at their disposal. They possess little moveable property besides the utensils of cookery, tents, and horse furniture; being, in truth, as near savage independence as a man can well be who is not a savage. It has been conjectured, that to this severe mode of life, the absence of petty thefts amongst them is to be attributed.

Mr. Spencer, in his “Travels in Tartary and the Caucasus,” says, “I have ever found them to be a peaceable, inoffensive, hospitable people, and their employment being pastoral, it is very rarely that any act of cruelty or violence is recorded against them; and I always preferred the shelter of their humble huts to the dwellings of the foreign colonists, many of whom are deserters and vagabonds from every part of Europe: the Christian population of the Crimea being a complete menagerie.” It would seem, therefore, that Russia is not to be believed, when she circulates, as she has done extensively, reports prejudicial to the Tartar reputation. The object, indeed, of the oppressor of the Caucasian races appears to have been to frighten travellers, and particularly the monied English, from penetrating into those abodes of freedom, the mountain homes of Krim Tartary, by terrific bugbears of the dangers to be apprehended in purse and person from the natives.

The manner of travelling most commonly in vogue with the Tartar tribes is

on the horse—of which they have several very hardy and sure-footed varieties; but the camel is very often used for conveying their wives and females. They also make use of the madjar, a long narrow vehicle, covered with dried sheep-skins, and supported by wooden wheels; the whole of this carriage is constructed without the use of iron, the bark of the linden tree being used instead of nails, and box-wood wherever the vehicle is subject to friction. This vehicle, however, is, notwithstanding its frailty, used in carrying astonishing loads. Owing to the fact that the Tartars never grease their wheels, the traveller has very frequently the pleasure of a serenade of one of the most detestable sorts of music that can well be imagined.

The tribes are not only rich in flocks of sheep, but are abundantly possessed of every variety of black cattle. These they use in drawing their chariots and luggage-carts, when camels are not plenty enough to supply their need; for this laborious animal is one of the best calculated to endure the climate and to do the toil required in the Crimea.

The costume of the tribe is moderately gay, but very inelegant—the inelegance principally arising from their injudicious mixture of colours. Silk, corals, and pearls are not scarce amongst the wealthier Tartars, and they are generally (more particularly the females) provided with what they consider amulets and safeguards.

Russia is determined on subjecting the free spirit of the Tartar to its own servile admeasurement of political obedience. When this has been accomplished, the shepherd will make his last migration from the hills; his flocks and his herds will be sold to the highest bidder, and he himself will become the victim of “civilisation” (?). To this end, we are told, that since the Crimea has been more nearly connected with Russian settlers, the influx of foreigners has been greater, and the number of those “wandering” has imperceptibly diminished, and the people have become more keenly sensible to the charms of a settled life. But for all this, and in spite of its Christian professions, we may entertain a not very reserved opinion that Russia feels but little interest in the religious, moral, or political welfare of its Tartar subjects. She wishes them under her thumb, and desires to use them in the subjugation of others—that's all.



ANNUAL MIGRATION OF A TARTAR FAMILY.

THE THEATRES.

COVENT GARDEN.

M. Jullien is most fortunately gifted with the art of hitting the public, and suiting his productions to the popular taste. High-school musicians may deride his musical knowledge, and affect to despise his compositions as evanescent trash: but M. Jullien puts forward a Polka, or a national set of quadrilles, thousands go to applaud, and keep time to their inspiriting measure with heads, heels, sticks, and umbrellas; they are reiterated at public balls and evening parties, and the fortunate arranger finds the reward of his tact and ingenuity accordingly. Since last season the house has been entirely redecorated, and its appearance even surpasses that of last year. The buffet at the extremity of the promenade has a very striking effect from the front of the house, and all the ornamental arrangements are made in the best taste. On Tuesday evening M. Baumann, the bassoon-player, took his benefit; and, to judge from the look of the house, it must have been a very excellent one. The *beneficence* executed, with his usual expression, the cavatina, “Una voce poco fa” from “Il Barbiere,” and elicited a most rapturous encore, which, however, he did not take.

The Welsh Quadrilles formed the conclusion of the first part of the programme, composed by M. Jullien, as a companion to the English, Irish and Scotch ones—although certainly not equal to them. There was an addition to the orchestra of nine harps, the leading one being

played by Mr. Ellis Roberts, the gentleman to whom was awarded the first prize at the late congress of Bards and Minstrels; and who had the honour of performing before her Majesty at Burghley House. But the great attraction of the evening was the Distin family, who have been for the last six months in Paris and Germany, during which time they have lost no opportunity of improving themselves or their instruments. The latter, now used by them, are of silver, and were presented to them by Louis Philippe, in consequence of the pleasure he received from their performance during the late *Exposition*. Their instruments, termed “Sax Horns,” were originally invented by M. Sax, of Paris, but have been greatly improved by the Distins, who performed, on Tuesday, the magnificent “Robert, toi que j’aime,” and Donizetti’s touching “Fra Poco”—the finale to “Lucia di Lammermoor,” in both of which they were most enthusiastically encored. We really advise all who have not heard them to take an early opportunity of so doing.

M. Jullien advertises another grand Bal Masqué on the 16th inst. The amusement is scarcely germane to English notions; but certainly the last was the most brilliant and well-conducted affair, up to an hour, when it behoved all to leave, that we had ever seen in London.

HAYMARKET.

“Young England,” was the popular title of a farce produced here on Saturday evening with success, from the pen of Mr. Morton; and derives its name, not from any political characters of this “new generation” introduced into it, but from a little baby of a few months old, upon whom the plot turns. Mr. Parley (Buckstone) is left at

the railway terminus, at Southampton, with an infant placed in his arms by accident; and his terrible perplexities arising therefrom, added to his personation of somebody else from motives of pure good temper, plunge him into all sorts of equivocal and dilemmas, in which Buckstone’s absurd terror can be readily imagined. There was nothing very novel in the situations, but they were brought in with tact, and although wonderfully improbable, kept the audience in continuous laughter. It was announced for repetition amidst un-mixed applause.

A second successful piece was brought out on Wednesday evening, called “Somebody Else”—an adaptation of Madame Albert’s favourite piece of “Georgette”—we understand, from the pen of Mr. Planché. There is not much plot in it; but it is of that light class of pieces which formerly found such favour at the Olympic, in its palmy days, under the Vestris management—very intelligible, very elegant, and, what is more, very safe. “The Swiss Cottage,” from Adolph Adams’s opera, “Le Chalet,” is a good specimen of this style. A young Swiss wheelwright has fallen in love with a young girl confided to his care by her brother, who is from home. But he is engaged to another—a lively, mischief-loving lass; and at this time the brother returns, bringing with him a suitor for his sister. The coquettish *Minne* (Madame Vestris) pretends to be the sister, marries the new comer, and leaves the young wheelwright free to follow his own choice, after giving rise to an amusing equivocal.

It will be seen that there is not much in all this, but it went smoothly enough, telling well with the audience. There was a very pretty scene; and a very pretty song, sung by Madame Vestris, and encored. The lady was also called before the curtain at the end of

the vaudeville, which was announced for repetition amidst general applause.

ADELPHI.

What the management of this hitherto excellently conducted theatre could be thinking about, when it presented its audience with so unmitigated a piece of trash as "Sidonia di"—something or another—we forget what—we cannot imagine. If the manager thinks he can make the Adelphi Theatre the rubbish-bazaar of the Haymarket, he is much mistaken, and will find it out considerably to his cost. It is true the class of pieces which the Adelphi requires is not of the highest or most refined order; but of that class they should be good; and there is as much art requisite in amusing this audience as that of a higher theatre, although, of course, it is of an inferior grade. The food may be coarse and roughly seasoned with which they are fed, but it must be, procuring some sort of excitement of the palate, and not such a water-gruel phantom as the rapid translation which was disturbed on Monday night. There was a sleepy, heavy melody about it, which laid hold of the mind, already mystified by the entire unintelligibility of what it saw and heard, and swept it into a lethargy; and not until the nightmare had disappeared, did a few strong constitutions show that they had sufficient vitality left to hiss. There is something healthy in a vivid and peremptory condemnation; and the rubbish thus explosively got rid of is forgotten; whilst such receptions as that of "Sidonia," linger on the public mind, and are of infinite injury to the house. We shall not follow the example of our daily contemporaries, and commit ourselves by attempting to describe that which the piece does not possess—a plot. Let it suffice to say, that Madame Celeste plays the heroine, a milliner, and is married, in the first act, to a Duke, who is then immediately arrested by the Archduke of Austria, the time being the war of succession in Spain. In the second act she appears as a Franciscan Monk, which gives rise to some questionable pleasantries about religion. In the third act she is somebody with a hard name, very influential at court, is divorced from her husband, and marries an old lover. For further particulars we refer our readers to Messrs. Jeffs or Delaporte, where the original piece can be bought; if we mistake not, it is called "Le Duc d'Orléans." Some drawback on the general badness was effected by Miss Woolgar and Mr. Wright, who made as much of two bad parts as they could do, in roles out of their line. It was announced for repetition amidst mingled hisses and applause. We confess we begin to weary of broken English and translated French. "Bankers' Clerks," "Satans," "César de Bazans," "Sidonia," may be very well in their way, and for a time, but they soon nauseate. Can no author be found to write a domestic English drama, such as the "Wreck Ashore," "Grace Huntley," or any others of that class for which the Adelphi was once so famed.

The pantomime at this house will be from the pen of Mr. Buckstone.

LYCEUM.

An indifferent drama, produced on Thursday week, has crept slowly through the intervening evenings, but we fear with little advantage to the treasury. It is called "Home Again," and is founded on a novel of Captain Chamier's, termed "Ben Bradshaw, the Man Without a Head." As it will not probably make its appearance much longer, it is unnecessary to analyze it; we will merely mention a very pretty ballad sung by Mrs. Keeley in the last act, composed by Mr. Rodwell. Beyond this, it was all "slow," although capably played by the ladies and gentlemen concerned in it. The Christmas piece here will be a burlesque in the style of "Aladdin," and founded on the old tale of "Valentine and Orson"—Mr. and Mrs. Keeley taking the characters of the savage man and his knightly brother.

One of the drollest "unrehearsed stage effects" we ever remember to have seen took place at this house on Wednesday night, during the performance of the "Seven Castles." The curtain had been lowered by mistake at the end of the first act, instead of the drop; and when the men discovered their error, they pulled it up again, after an interval of a minute or two, still without letting down the drop. The scene which presented itself to the audience was as follows:—Mr. Keeley was leisurely picking up some head-dresses which were lying upon the stage, previously to carrying them off. Mrs. Keeley was giving some directions to an elderly female in plain private attire, who had an immense bundle of clothes in her arms. Two of the scene-shifters, in paper caps and blouses, were sitting quietly on the throne of the palace of Pride, apparently waiting to remove it, whilst Miss Farebrother, whose potent wand had wrought the change in the last tableaux, was flying before a scene, which some men were hurrying, like a huge covered clothes-horse, across the stage. The effect upon the audience was very ludicrous. First, they took their seats, imagining that it was part of the play; next, they tittered, and then burst out into a roar of laughter and burlesque applause, amidst which the real act-drop descended.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Eight o'clock on Thursday Evening.

VALUABLE QUARTO LATIN CLASSICS, in Good Condition, and at very Reduced Prices.—Aulus Gellius, Gronovii, calf, 9s. Aurelius Victor, Arzantius, calf, 10s. Claudianus, Burmanni, vellum, fine copy, 16s. Horatius, editio Combe, 2 vols., calf, 12s. Juvenalis et Persius, Casauboni, calf, 10s. 6d. Lucanus, Burmanni, calf, 12s. Lucretius, Havercampi, 2 vols., fine copy, calf, 4s. Phaedrus, Hengstenbergi, fine plates, calf, 12s. Plinius Paterculus, Arzantius, calf, 7s. Propertius, Bruchhusii, calf, 5s. Quintus Curtius, Havercampi, 2 vols., 16s. Sallustius, Havercampi, 2 vols., fine copy, calf, 3s. 6d. Statii Sylva, Marklandi, calf, 8s. Suetonius, Pictet, 3 vols., calf, 14s. Tibullus, Bruchhusii, vellum, 6s. Valerius Maximus, Torenchii, calf, 12s. 6d. Virgilius, Burmanni, 4 vols., fine copy, calf, 42s. A detailed Catalogue will be forwarded, postage free. R. BAYNE, Featherstone-buildings, Bedford-row.

Just Published, with 50 Engravings, Foolscap 8vo., price 7s. 6d. Cloth, 10s. 6d. Morocco, **POINTS and PICKINGS** of Information about CHINA and the CHINESE. By the author of "Soldiers and Sailors," &c. "A work at once a useful and important, full of graphic descriptions and striking sketches. The illustrations are spiritedly drawn and well engraved."—Pictorial Times.

SOLDIERS and SAILORS; or, Anecdotes, Details, and Recollections of Naval and Military Life, as related to his nephews, by an OLD OFFICER. With 50 beautiful Woodcuts. Foolscap 8vo., 7s. Cloth, 10s. 6d. Morocco. "It is the best book of its class we have yet read."—United Service Gazette.

THE STAR OF THE COURT; or, the Maid of Honour and Queen of England, Anne Boleyn. By MISS BUNBURY. With a portrait, after Holbein, and an illuminated Title. Foolscap 8vo., price 5s. Cloth, gilt edges. "A more appropriate look at this season, could not be chosen. The work is beautifully got up."—Blackwood's Magazine. London: GRANT and GRAYSON (Successors to J. Harris), St. Paul's Churchyard.

JULIEN'S MUSICAL NOVELTIES.—M. Julien has the honour to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, as well as the Music-lovers of the kingdom, that he has just published the following New Pieces of Music, which are now being performed at his Annual Series of Concerts, at the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, London; and nightly receiving the enthusiastic plaudits of the most crowded audiences ever assembled within the walls of a theatre, viz.:

The Welsh Quadrille, composed as a companion to the Irish, English, and Scotch Quadrilles.

The Original Mazurka and the Celloval Valse, with a complete choreographical description by M. M. Cellarier, Delaborde, and Coulon.

A new edition of La Valse a Deux Temps, with a splendid illustration of the position by Brandard, and a correct description by E. Coulon.

The Post Horn Galop, composed and performed by Herr Koenig.

Julien's complete collection of Polkas, consisting of nine sets, in which are fifteen different Polkas; many of which are now published for the first time, including the Queen and Prince Albert Polka, with magnificent illustrations.

The above may be had also in one collection, most beautifully bound and embellished, with splendid illustrations by Brandard. In this form they will be found most useful at Soirees, Dances, and, from the great elegance and novelty of the volumes, are excellently suited for presents of a recherché character.

Ask for Julien's Album, for 1845. Only at the respectable music-sellers; and M. Julien's, 3, Maddox-street, Bond-street.

CHAPMAN AND HALL'S MONTHLY SERIES.

A COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL WORKS OF FICTION AND BIOGRAPHY.

This Series will be found to differ in some very important respects from every other hitherto presented to the public.

I. It will consist exclusively of new and original works, chiefly of the class of Novels and Romances.

II. The price of each work will be less than one-half the sum charged for an equal amount of matter in the ordinary system of publication.

III. The means by which the saving of cost will be effected will involve no sacrifice of literary or typographical excellence.

IV. The quantity of matter given in each Part will be found to obviate a very general objection made to Serial Works, on the ground of a too frequent suspension of the interest.

The NOVEL will be published in FOUR MONTHLY PARTS, of the post octavo form. Each Part will contain one hundred and sixty handsomely printed pages, and be sold for THREE SHILLINGS. Unless special exceptions are made, and it is expedient to issue a story in a single volume, it is intended that while every Novel in the Series shall contain the ordinary amount at present included in THREE VOLUMES, it shall be completed in Two, and sold for TWELVE SHILLINGS.

The BIOGRAPHIES will never exceed Two Parts, or one Volume.

The first Novel will be MOUNT SOREL; OR, THE HEIRESS OF THE DE VERES. By the Author of the "Two Old Men's Tales."

The First Part will be published on the First of January.

London: CHAPMAN AND HALL, 156, Strand.

BY COMMAND.
UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
PRINCE ALBERT.

THE SPORTING REVIEW FOR DECEMBER, 1844, is
beautifully Embellished with TWO SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVINGS, viz.:

Engraved by E. Hacker, from an Original Painting by J. Bateman.
"AH! HOW DYE DO!"

Engraved by T. Westley, from a Painting by G. Arnfield.

CONTENTS:
The Houghton Meeting. By Craven.
Notitia Venetia. By R. T. Vyner, Esq.
Nimrod's Analysis of "The Diary of a Huntsman." By Thomas Smith, Esq., late Master of the Craven.
Irish Gentlemen Horse Dealers. (A Tale of Jerry Mullane's). No. 1. By N. S.
Fragments from the Diary of a Sexagenarian Sportsman of the World, Ancient and Modern.
By Lord William Lennox.
On the Habits of the Grayling.
London: Sporting Review Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand. May be had of all Book-sellers.

HEADS OF SUBJECTS TREATED IN
THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS,

the leading Commercial and Agricultural Journal. Published in London, every Monday Evening, in time for post. An extensive Weekly Review of the Corn Trade, Home and Foreign.

Foreign and Colonial Markets (Corn)
The Leading Home Markets (Corn and Cattle)
General Corn Averages
London Weekly Averages
Imports of Foreign Grain and Seeds
Seed Market
Monthly Reviews of the Corn Trade
Reports of Mark-lane on Monday to the Close of the Market
Imperial Averages
Comparative Prices of Grain, and of Meat in Smithfield, with the Corresponding Period in the Previous Year
List of Vessels Laden with Grain, Seeds, Cattle, &c., and Bound for Great Britain, which have passed the Sound
Report from the Gazette of Foreign Grain Imported into the Principal Ports
Provision Trade
Smithfield, Leadenhall, and Newgate Meat Markets
Review of the Money Market, and State of the Funds (Home and Foreign) during the Week, and to a late hour on Monday
Country Cattle Markets
Fairs
Wool Markets
Reports of Sales of Foreign and Colonial Wool
State of the Woolen Trade and Manufactures
Quantity of Wool Imported Weekly
Annual Subscription, £1 10s. 4d. if paid in advance.
N.B. An invaluable medium for Commercial and Agricultural Advertisements. Terms—Not exceeding eight lines, 6s. and 6d. per line afterwards.
OFFICE, 24, NORFOLK-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

FOR NOTHING.—A PAMPHLET ON NERVOUSNESS,

with Testimonials.—The Nervous are respectfully invited to send to the Rev. Dr. WILLIS MOSELEY, 9, Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, for the small pamphlet just published, on his most successful TREATMENT OF NERVOUS or MIND COMPLAINTS, by which he cures these diseases as certainly as water quenches thirst, which he will return, if a stamp is sent, free of charge.

JUVENILE BOOKS.—CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—An extensive collection of Books, comprising Histories, Voyages, Travels, Biography, Poetry, Fiction, Religion, Juvenile Works, Annals, &c. &c., at FIELD'S Book and Stationery Warehouse, 65, Quadrant, corner of Air-street. Now ready, price 5s. each, Peter Parley's Annual for 1845; and the New Christmas Annual. Glimpses of the Wonderful. Also, Balfie's New Songs in the "Daughter of St. Mark."

TO FLUTE PLAYERS.—The Flutonic for December, No. 133, contains 13 excellent Polkas. No. 132 contains the Opera of Anna Bolena; 127, Fortiani; 125, Zampa; 122, Julien's English Quadrilles, with variations; 117, Rossini's Stabat Mater; 110, Massiniello; 97, Norma; 96, Auber's Diamantina; 95, Sonnambula; 91, Julien's Irish Quadrilles, with variations. Every number contains an opera, or equivalent, for 8d. Sent post free for 12 stamps, addressed to the editor, 25, Paternoster-row. SHAW-WOODS; TURNER, 19, Poultry.

AN AMUSING PRESENT FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

This day is published, in small 8vo., price 10s. 6d., elegantly bound, gilt edges, with a Portrait of the Author, and an Illustration by PAIR.

THE COMIC MISCELLANY,

For 1845.
By JOHN POOLE, ESQ.
Author of "Paul Fry," &c.
HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.
Orders received by all booksellers.

THE ORIGINAL MELODIES FOR ALL INSTRUMENTS.

THE MUSICAL BEE FOR DECEMBER, No. 29, contains the Melody of Julien's "Masurka," now playing at Covent Garden Theatre, and three other Mazurkas. Also the whole set of The Walrus and the Carpenter, and 12 other Melodies, for 4d. Sent post-free, for 6 stamps, addressed to the Editor, 25, Paternoster-row. No. 1 of THE BEE may be had in 4 neat vols., 2s. 6d. each. Also, "THE PIANO BIJOU" (as light music for Piano), in 18 Nos., price 4d. each. Also, "MY DUETT BOOK," in 18 Nos., price 4d. each.—SHAW-WOODS; TURNER, 19, Poultry.

"Come, oh, come, and dance the Polka,
"Come, oh, come, and polk with me."

Popular Song in Fianista, No. 43.

FOURTEEN NEW POLKAS, with new song, "Invitation to Dance the Polka," are now ready, in the December number of the PIANISTA, No. 48, price 2s.; or sent post free, by enclosing 30 stamps to the Editor, 25, Paternoster-row. These fourteen polkas (danced at the Mansion-house and at Burlington) are even more beautiful than the six Royal Polkas, in No. 45. SHAW-WOODS; TURNER, 19, Poultry. The 12th edition of the Pianista, No. 45, containing the six Royal Polkas, with instructions for dancing them, price 1s., now ready. No. 46, contains Massard's two sets of Polka Quadrilles for 1s.

WHITTAKER'S POPULAR LIBRARY EDITION OF MONS. THIERS' HISTORIES OF THE REVOLUTION, THE CONSULATE, AND EMPIRE.

On the 1st of December was published, to be continued monthly, large 8vo., price 2s. 6d. sewed, Part I. (comprising upwards of 400 pages of the original edition) of

HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By MONS. THIERS. Translated from the last Paris edition (the twelfth in 10 vols. 8vo.), containing the author's latest emendations and corrections, and the entire appendixes "Fices Justificatives," &c. To which will be added, for the first time, a copious index of persons and events. It is expected the entire translation will not exceed eight parts, at 2s. 6d. each. Also.

In order to perfect the foregoing, the continuation and completion of the work under the following title, will be issued immediately it is published in Paris, uniform in parts, at 2s. 6d. each.

THE HISTORY OF THE CONSULATE AND EMPIRE OF NAPOLEON.

A detailed prospectus of these works and of the whole of WHITTAKER'S POPULAR LIBRARY can be had GRATIS of any booksellers in town and country, by application.

WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane, London.

One Vol., 12mo., price 4s., cloth, lettered.

MORAL STRENGTH; or, the Nature and Conquest of Evil Habits considered. By WILLIAM MOSELEY, M.A., Vicar of Cold Ashby; late of Queen's College, Cambridge. Author of Plin Sermons on some of the leading Truths of the Gospel. "This is an excellent subject, and much that is useful will be found in the treatment of it. This is very well arranged; and a glance over the table of contents raised great expectations of the book, which many passages in it satisfied. There is much good and practical advice given."—British Magazine. "We are glad to have placed in our hands so acceptable and useful a volume as this on Christian duties. Mr. Moseley, though he points out many useful courses and plans for the conquest of evil habits, insists above and before all on the renewing of the heart, and the sanctification of the life. It is a very good volume."—Church and State Gazette. "The attention of the excellent writer is directed towards those evil habits which result from our corrupt nature. We can most warmly recommend this work. It puts every thing upon its right basis, and instructs us in virtue in the only effectual mode in which virtue can be taught."—Bell's Weekly Messenger. "Mr. Moseley's directions in his earnest and convincing little book on Moral Strength are practical, plain, and enforced with that sincerity and earnestness that seldom fails to make an impression upon the mind. The work displays a close acquaintance with the workings of the heart and mind, and the temptations of the world, and is pervaded with a spirit of fervent and amiable piety."—The Britanica. "The author writes in a pleasing way on the happiness arising from a gradual increase of moral strength. It is a book containing many practical truths, and of great value to every family circle."—Northampton Herald.

London: Published by Messrs. HATCHARD and SON, 187, Piccadilly.

13, Great Marlborough-street, Dec. 6.

MR. COLBURN'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Now Ready.

MY ADVENTURES. By Col. MONTGOMERY MAXWELL, K.H., commanding the 36th Regt. Two Vols., small 8vo., with Portraits, price 21s. bound.

THE PALAIS ROYAL; an Historical Romance. By the Author of "Henri Quatre; or, the Days of the League," Three Vols.

HILLINGDON HALL; a Tale of Country Life. By the Author of "Handley Cross," &c., 3 vols.—"The Author of Handley Cross is a writer of no common promise. He has a world of knowledge of life and manners, beyond what most of those now in vogue can pretend to."—Quarterly Review.

The following are Just Ready:

STRATHERN; or, Life at Home and Abroad. A Story of the Present Day. By the COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

A CHEAP EDITION OF MR. LEVER'S NEW WORK—

"ARTHUR O'LEARY; His Wanderings and Ponderings in Many Lands. Edited by his Friend, Harry Lorrequer, and Illustrated by George Cruikshank." Printed uniformly with the Author's other Works, in one volume 8vo., price 12s., handsomely bound.

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

WORKS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, PRIZES, &c., AT REDUCED PRICES.

Published at 14s.; Reduced to 7s.

ROBINSON CRUSOE (ADVENTURES OF), embellished with upwards of 300 engravings, 8vo., beautifully bound in red morocco cloth.

Published at 12s.; Reduced to 4s. 6d.

FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING; Five Different Volumes. Each Volume complete, and illustrated with 10 beautiful engravings, bound in cloth, gilt edges.

Published at 12s.; Reduced to 7s. 6d.

COMIC ALBUM FOR EVERY TABLE. By the Contributors to "Punch." With upwards of 150 engravings by Leech, &c. &c. 4to., beautifully bound in arabesque patterns of colours and gold.

London: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE, 36, Soho-square; and, by order, of all Booksellers in the Kingdom.

PIANOFORTE.—A Six-and-a-Half Octave COTTAGE

PIANOFORTE, in handsome carved Rosewood Case, quite new, to be SOLD for 32 Guineas.—Apply at No. 3, King Edward-street, Liverpool-road, Tellington, from twelve to four o'clock.

BOARD and LODGING WANTED, by a SURGEON,

with a respectable private family, residing in a country town or neighbourhood, presenting a good opening for practice.—Address, with full particulars, to X. X., at Mr. Briggs', Bookseller, 53, Parliament-street, Westminster.

ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—This Bank grants

LETTERS OF CREDIT and Bills at Three or Thirty Days' Sight on its Bankers at Sydney, Port Phillip, Hobart Town, and Launceston; the terms for which may be had on application at the Office, No. 2, Moorgate-street.

By Order of the Board, G. H. WRAY, Manager.

LESSONS IN MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Mrs. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, sole Inventress of Teaching the art of Dressmaking in a series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and executing in the most finished style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.

DESIGNS FOR TAPESTRY.—GIBBINS, 7, King-street,

St. James's square, respectfully informs the public he has just returned from the Continent with the NEWEST FAPER PATTERNS—patterns on canvases, wools, silks, and canvases from Berlin and Vienna, which, from the low Continental prices, he can offer for sale at a great reduction in price. An assortment of 10,000 designs for sale, and some beautifully finished specimens of needlework, calculated for elegant presents.—7, King-street, St. James's.

SUPERIOR BRANDY.—Families requiring their supplies

of Brandy at this season, are respectfully solicited to apply to THOMAS GREEN-HOW, Distiller, 16, St. John street, Clerkenwell (for ten years the practical distiller of Messrs. J. T. Betts and Co., Smithfield Bars), who assures his friends and the public that he will furnish them with an article equal to anything in the trade, in quantities not less than Two Gallons, pale or coloured, at sixteen Shillings per Gallon, of the highest legal strength for cash on delivery.—A liberal consideration to dealers.

PATENT PARAGON CAMPHINE LAMPS.—The great fault

which was last year found with the Vesta, from its great smoke and emission of black smoke, is happily entirely obviated in the Paragon—which surpasses in brilliancy and whiteness of light, anything hitherto seen—giving the light of 16 wax candles at the cost of one halfpenny per hour. The largest stock in London to select from at C. Watson's Warehouse, 41 and 42 Barbican, and 16, Norton Folgate. The Spirit, analysed and recommended by Dr. Ure, is delivered by C. Watson's cards, at 4s. per gallon in screw cans.

BELT AND DRAWERS.—Gentlemen providing themselves

with their winter underclothing, would do well to make a trial of SANDLAND and CRANE'S BELT BAND DRAWERS. They will be found greatly contributable to health and comfort, both to thin as well as stout persons; but of really essential service to those of or inclined to the latter habit. Patterns of materials, prices, and instructions to measure, forwarded, post-free, to gentlemen in the country.

SANDLAND and CRANE, 55, Quadrant.

FESTIVITIES.—The Season approaching for the re-union

of families and friends around the social board and sprightly dance, reminds us of the good old custom of an interchange of Christmas and New Year's Gifts. Having for many past seasons been fortunate in recommending appropriate Presents, I now have to offer to give notice Lace Dress Skirts, a most economical Ball or Evening Costume, at 36s. and 45s. each (worth double those sums); also a matchless collection of the latest Parisian shapes, in Capes, Berthes, Canezous, Peleries, Fichus, Chemisettes, Collars, &c. &c. From which extensive choice the most fastidious cannot fail to select. In Cambric Pocket-handkerchiefs I stand without a rival, for quality and cheapness.—HENRY DIBON, No. 247, Regent-st., the corner of Princes-st., Principal Lace-man to her Majesty the Queen.

WINTER OVER COATS, WRAPPERS, &c.—Messrs.

BURCH and LUCAS (late J. Albert), respectfully invite gentlemen to view their new and fashionable assortment of PATENT and BEAUFORT BEAVERS, FANCY VESTINGS, TROUSERS, &c. for the approaching season; the style and cut of every garment are guaranteed equal to any of the first houses at the West-end, at prices in unison with the economy of the times, feeling confident that gentlemen who may do them the honour will be perfectly satisfied with any garment that leaves their establishment. A large assortment of Great Coats kept ready made in all the different and most approved forms agreeable to the prevailing taste; being made under the superintendence of the proprietors, they are enabled to speak confidently as to their superiority over all garments of a slop description, the which are entirely excluded from this establishment.—52, King William-street, London-bridge, opposite the Starve.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

Established 1833. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

CHAIRMAN.—The Right Hon. THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—HENRY FREDERICK STEPHENSON, Esq.

The following are among the advantages offered by this Society:—

Lower RATES OF Premium than those of any other Office which entitle the assured to participate in the profits, and considerably lower than those of any other Mutual Assurance Society.

No PROPRIETARY participate in the profits, the whole being divided among the Assured.

The first Bonus, in 1834, averaged 416 per cent. on the Premiums paid.

The second ditto, 1839, ditto 251 ditto since the last division.

The third ditto, 1844, ditto 236 ditto since the 2nd division.

In addition to which, all policies entitle the absolute bonus, will receive a contingent prospective bonus of 21 per cent. per annum on becoming claims before 1849.

Assurances effected on the equal scale of premiums in the year 1844, will participate in the Bonus to be declared in 1849.

CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNEY, Secretary.

ROWLAND'S UNIQUE PREPARATIONS.—(Under

the Patronage of the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, and universally preferred.)

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, for the Growth, Preservation, and for Beautifying the Human Hair.—Price, 2s. 6d.; 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for Improving and Beautifying the Skin and Complexion.—Price, 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, for the Teeth and Gums.—Price, 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

CAUTION.—SPURIOUS COMPOUNDS are frequently offered for sale, under the same names (some under the implied sanction of Rowland), it is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the word "ROWLAND'S" is on the wrapper of each article. For the protection of the public from fraud and imposition, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have directed the Proprietors' Signatures to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus:—"A ROWLAND and SON, 20, HATTON-GARDEN," which is affixed on the KALYDOR and ODONTO.—Sold by the Proprietors, and by Chemists and Perfumers.—* All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!!!

SILVER SUPERSEDED, and those corrosive and injurious

Metals, called Nickel and German Silver, supplanted, by the introduction of a new and perfectly matchless ALBATA PLATE.—C. WATSON, 41 and 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton-folgate, aided by a person of Science in the amalgamation of Metals, has succeeded in bringing to public notice the most beautiful article ever yet offered; possessing all the richness of Silver in appearance, with all its durability and hardness—with its perfect sweetness in use, undergoing as it does, a chemical process, by which, all that is noxious in mixed metals is entirely extracted; resisting all acids; may be cleaned as silver; and is manufactured into every article for the table and sideboard.

Plain Fiddle. Threaded King's Albert Fiddle. Pattern. Pattern.

Table Spoons per doz. 16s. 6d. .. 30s. .. 35s. .. 42s.

THE GO-A-HEAD, No. 4, for DECEMBER, is now ready. It contains articles of great interest, it has more fun than all other publications put together, and the illustrations cannot be surpassed. Published every Month. Price 2d. Office, 17, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row.

RHYMES FOR A ROYAL NURSERY.—Just Published, in royal 16mo., price 2s. 6d., cloth, gilt edges. Published for the Author by GRANT and GRIFFITH, Successors to J. Harris, Corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.—Just Published, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 4d.—FACIS, illustrating the CURE OF ASTHMA and the Prevention of CONSUMPTION. By Dr. SILVER, 7, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. London: Simpkin and Co., 17, 4d.; OLLIVIER, 9, Pall-mall; and all Booksellers.

HOW TO ACQUIRE AND RETAIN A CLEAR AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.—* * * Forwarded to the country post-free on receiving a remittance of Sixpence, or six postage labels. London: HUGH CUNNINGHAM, 193, Strand.

HOW TO DANCE THE POLKA, and all the Quadrilles, German Waltzes, Highland Reels, &c. After the method of M. Coulon. * * * Forwarded to the country post-free, on receiving a remittance of Eightpence, or eight postage labels. London: HUGH CUNNINGHAM, 193, Strand.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK.—Of the 16th inst. in foolscap 8vo., price 5s. **THE CHIMES: A GOBLIN STORY** of Some Bells that Rang an Old Year Out and a New Year In. By CHARLES DICKENS. The Illustrations by Daniel Maclise, E.A.; Clarkson Stanfield, E.A.; John Leech; and Richard Doyle. London: CHAPMAN and HALL, 193, Strand.

ECONOMY for the SINGLE and MARRIED; or, Young Wife and Bachelor's Guide to Expenditure, from £50 to £500 per Annum. The Single, the Married, will find this book, next to a loose purse, one of the very best things they can possess. London: C. MITCHELL, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street. May be had of any Bookseller, or by post, upon enclosing 1s., or 12 stamps to the Publisher.

GUIDE to ENGLISH ETIQUETTE, with the Rules of Polite Society for Ladies and Gentlemen in all the Relations of Life.—This work applies to every situation in life, and solves every difficulty of Etiquette, so that after reading it, no person need be at any loss whatever company they may be in.—Price 2s., elegantly bound. To be had of all Booksellers, or of the publisher C. MITCHELL, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, who sends the work post free on the receipt of 2s., or 24 stamps.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d. **WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, and AVOID;** addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic. By E. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S. &c. Ebury-street, 23, Paternoster-row; CARVALLO, 147, Fleet-street; HANWAY, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.

IN MONTHLY NUMBERS, PRICE ONE SHILLING. This day is published, with Illustrations on Steel, by PAUL. **FANNY, THE LITTLE MILLINER; or, THE RICH AND THE POOR.** By CHARLES ROWCROFT, Esq. Author of "Tales of the Colonies, or the Adventures of an Emigrant." "The Man without a Profession," &c. London: JOHN MORTIMER, Publisher, Adelaide-street.

NEW SONG.—"ART THOU IN TEARS!"—Written by E. J. GILL, composed by F. N. CROUCH. Mr. CROUCH, the gifted composer of "Kathleen Mavourneen," "Temptation," &c., has again delighted us with a charming Ballad, "Art thou in tears?" It is a plain and touching character, admirably calculated to display to advantage baritone or contralto voices. "Wide Musical Review." Duff and Hodgson, 65, Oxford-street.

NEW VOCAL DUET.—"LET US ROVE," Sung by Miss Lucombe and Miss Dolby, Composed by E. J. Loder, price 2s.—This is a charming duet, and cannot fail to become as popular as Horn's "I know a bank." The melody is very pretty and catching, while the solos given to each voice heighten the effect. The repetition of the leading subject is well sustained. We strongly recommend this Duet to all soprano and contralto singers. "Wide Musical Review." Duff and Hodgson, 65, Oxford-street.

HAPPY HOURS; or, THE HOME STORY BOOK. By MARY CHERWELL. "A pretty invention of juvenile stories, which will inculcate many amiable qualities upon the sensitive minds of children. We are sure that happy hours may be passed not only in reading it, but in consequence of having read it."—Literary Gazette. London: BOWDREY and KERR, 190, Oxford-street.

THE BOOK OF FASHIONABLE LIFE. By a MEMBER of the ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.—"This little Brochure contains a great deal of information, and treats upon a subject interesting to all classes, and peculiarly calculated to assist many in this country who rise from inferior grades of society into great affluence, and even to the dignity of titles."—Court Journal. London: HUGH CUNNINGHAM, 193, Strand, and all Booksellers.

MICHELLET'S HISTORY OF FRANCE. Translated by G. H. SMITH, F.G.S., with Notes, &c. Part I. Compiling the RACES and PROVINCES OF FRANCE. "Michellet's great work is peculiarly adapted for publication in parts, being classified into distinct portions, and the present part may be considered as a complete work in itself."—Introduction.

This work is printed uniform with and forms a portion of **WHITTAKER'S POPULAR LIBRARY of Modern and Standard Authors**, an explanatory and critical prospectus of which can be had gratis, by application to any bookseller. WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane, London.

On the 1st of January will be Published, to be continued in Weekly Numbers, price Three-halfpence, and in Monthly Parts, price Sevenpence, stitched in a Wrapper, handsomely printed in large 8vo., double columns, with a clear type. No. 1. of **THE EDINBURGH TALES,**

Conducted by Mrs. JOHNSTONE. Author of "Clen Albyn," "Elizabeth de Bruce," "Nights of the Round Table," &c. Under this title will be published a series of Novels, and Novellas, illustrative of English, Irish, and Scottish Character, of Domestic Manners, and Social Duties, by Mrs. Johnstone, and other well-known writers of Fiction, whose works have obtained a large share of public approbation. WILLIAM TAIT, Edinburgh; CHAPMAN and HALL, 193, Strand, London.

Nearly Ready, in foolscap 8vo., price 6s. 6d., the SECOND and Concluding SERIES of **THE SABBATH COMPANION;** being Essays on First Principles of Christian Faith and Practice. Designed especially for the use of Young Persons. By the Rev. THOMAS DALE, M.A., Canon of St. Paul's, and Vicar of St. Bride's, London.

By the same Author, recently published in foolscap 8vo., price 6s. 6d., **THE SABBATH COMPANION (FIRST SERIES);** being Essays on First Principles of Christian Faith and Practice.—"They are full of truth and beauty, and so may God speed them."—Church of England Quarterly Review. BOWDREY and KERR, 190, Oxford-street, and all Booksellers.

MR. HARRISON CURTIS'S INFORMATION FOR ALL CLASSES. This day is published, price 1s. each.

ADVICE on the CARE of the HEALTH, with the Causes and Prevention of Disease, and on Air, Exercise, Diet, Bathing, &c.

ADVICE on the CARE of the EYES, with the causes and prevention of Ophthalmic Diseases, and on Spectacles, Reading Glasses, &c.

ADVICE on the DEAF, with the causes and prevention of Deafness, and on Ear Trampets, Cornets, &c. London: WHITTAKER and Co. Paris: GALIGNANI and Co.

On the first of January, 1845, with the Magazine, containing 64 pages, double columns, imperial 8vo., in a wrapper, equal to one ordinary novel volume, price One Shilling, instead of Half-a-Guinea. Part 1. of **THE NOVEL TIMES;** consisting of Original Works of

Fiction by the first writers of the day, and translations, by approved English Authors, of popular foreign Novels, Tales, and Romances. Contributors:—Mrs. Mary Howitt, G. P. R. James, Esq.; Captain Murray, R.N.; The Hon. Mrs. Norton; Miss Pardoe; The Author of "The Subaltern"; the Author of "Caleb Stukeley"; and other distinguished writers, whose names or titles will be announced as the work proceeds.

Published also in Weekly Numbers, in a wrapper, price Threepence, of which Nos. 1 and 2 are now ready, containing Chaps. 1 to 5 of "Things Old and New," by the Author of "The Subaltern." Letters 1 to 3 of "Letters from the Orient," by the Countess Hahn Hahn, translated from the German by the Author of "Caleb Stukeley." Office, 12, Wellington-street North, Strand. Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

Just published, in stiff covers, 1s. 6d.; cloth, 1s. 9d.

SYNTAX MADE EASY; or, How to Speak and Write French Correctly: consisting of Six progressive Lessons, in which the difficulties of the French language are elucidated by explicit rules, and exemplified by useful phrases. Adapted for the use of Schools and Private Students. By D. M. AIRD, Author of "The Student's Self-Instructing French Grammar."

"My dear Friend, I am dedicating this little Work to you, you will take as an earnest of my good wish; in return for which, perhaps, should you hear, at any time, any one say, as you did, 'I wonder there is not a book written, that tells us, by referring to the index, when *en* is used, and when *de*; when *de* is used before a verb, and when *de*; you will refer him to SYNTAX MADE EASY, by your old Preceptor. Should he find any difficulty in making use of any particular word, let it be an article, adjective, pronoun, or verb, all that he has to do, is to refer to the Index, look to the given page, and there he will find a short rule in point, with useful phrases exemplifying it."—Author's Dedication. 193, Strand: HUGH CUNNINGHAM, ADAMS, and Co., and all Booksellers.

THE STUDENT'S SELF-INSTRUCTING FRENCH GRAMMAR, consisting of twelve progressive lessons, wherein the parts of speech are exemplified in conversational phrases. By D. M. AIRD, Teacher of French. "We have no elementary work so complete. The author's mode of imparting a perfect knowledge of the French language is simple and effective."—Bell's Life. "We have never seen an elementary work of this nature, better worth its name."—The Atlas. "The Student's Self-Instructing French Grammar is a practical and comprehensive elementary work."—Court Journal. "We have not perused a grammar so free from useless rules, so clear, so comprehensive, as the valuable little work now before us."—Monthly Magazine. "This modest, but masterly, little volume renders the study of French an attractive affair."—Devonshire Courier. "This is certainly a useful elementary work; its principal feature is simplicity, the rules being within the comprehension of the merest boy."—Conservative Journal. "Mr. AIRD's grammar is on comprehensive principle, and withal very simple."—Glasgow Constitutionnel. London: HUGH CUNNINGHAM, 193, Strand; HUGH CUNNINGHAM, ADAMS, and Co., and all Booksellers.

HEAL and SON'S LIST of BEDDING:—Containing a full description of weights, sizes, and prices, by which purchasers are enabled to judge the articles that are best suited to make a good set of Bedding, sent free by post. HEAL and Son, Feather Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST effectually prevented, in Youth, and Ladies and Gentlemen of all ages, by the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily fitted; and can be forwarded per post, by Mr. ALFRED BINYON, Wholesale Depot, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand; or full particulars, on receipt of a postage stamp.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 333, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

FOR 21s.—CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—To those who appreciate superior TEA, and are anxious to make acceptable Christmas or New Year's Gifts.—JOHN TAYLOR, 44, Poultry, corner of Old Jewry, has a large supply of original Chinese Caskets of Tea, containing 1 lb. each, four of which are enclosed—three black and one green—in a neat case, and will be forwarded, on the receipt of the above sum, to any part of the Kingdom.

FOR 20s.—SPLENDID CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—J. TAYLOR, 44, Poultry, Cheapside will, on receipt of Twenty Shillings, forward to any part of the Kingdom, a Handsome Basket of Crystallised Fruits, Paris Confectionery, Bonbons, and Flowers, also a splendid Carved, Bordeaux Imperial, one box Bonbons decorated, six boxes Crystallised Fruits, and six batons of Eating Chocolate, a la Vanille.

LESSONS in the MAZOURKA, MAZOURKA VALSE, POLKA, and VALSE ADEUX TEMPS (as taught by Cellarius), by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer street, Golden-square. Private Lessons at all hours to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Mondays and Fridays. A Juvenile Class on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Terms may be had on application as above. The Rooms may be engaged by private parties.

CUSTARDS WITHOUT TROUBLE.—ORRIDGE'S ROYAL POWDER produces a Custard of surpassing richness without a moment's trouble, neither Eggs nor Flavouring being required. This is the preparation made by H.R.H. MAJESTY'S CHEMIST. To avoid inferior articles, be particular in obtaining "Orridge's." Sold in boxes, 1s. and 2s. each, at the Manufactory, Broadway, Deutford; also by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard, or through any Grocer, Italian Warehouseman, or Confectioner.

CATTLE SHOW.—SALE OF CANVASS.—THE COVERING of the SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHED which was made new for the occasion, and is of superior quality, will be SOLD as Second-hand, suitable for Rick Cloths, Wagon Cloths, &c.; and, at the price, is a decided bargain. Apply to BENJAMIN EDGINGTON, Marquee, Tent, Flag, and Rick Cloth Manufacturer, at his Strand, in the Imperial Loft; or at No. 2, Duke-street, Southwark.—N.B. Sacks, Ropes, Mats, &c.—A Warehouse, 208, Piccadilly.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Thirty Years experience have proved the infallibility of these Lozenges in the cure of Winter Cough, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary Maladies. The patronage of His Majesty, the King of Prussia, has been bestowed on them; as also has that of the Nobility and Clergy of the United Kingdom; and, above all, the approval of the Faculty. Prepared and sold in Boxes 1s. 1d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

ELECTRO-PLATING SUPERSEDED.—THE POTOSIAN LIQUID SILVER, 1s. and 3s. per bottle, 1/8 plate, in one instant, with pure silver only, the most worn or damaged plated articles, rendering them quite equal to new, at a cost of from one farthing to a few pence, for the permanent restoration of a valuable article—five-fifths of the price of the patent process. SMITH and Co., 281, Strand, opposite Norfolk-street. Wholesale Agents: Sutton, Bow Churchyard; Bell, Silvermith, York; Bird, Chemist, Liverpool; Woolfield, Jeweller, Glasgow.—Notice, "Potosian Liquid Silver."

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden caskets, from an ounce to a pound, with the price and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This well-known and highly-appreciated appendage of the British toilet has for nearly a century past maintained unrivalled reputation as a perfect remedy for all impurities of the Skin, together with the valuable properties as a Preserver and Sustainer of the Complexion of the most congenial nature, removing every trace of Sallowiness and Discoloration, and promoting the Transparency and Brightness of the Skin which constitute the peculiar graces of a fine complexion. "ROBT. SHAW, London," is in white letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is genuine. Price, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d.; quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

WINTER WATERPROOF WRAPPERS, GREAT COATS, JACKETS, BERDOE'S well known FROCK, for all seasons, &c.—An extensive and superior variety of first-rate Garments of the above description, in new and greatly improved materials, adapted to every purpose, and guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, now ready, of which an inspection is confidently invited; more than six years' extensive trial of the Advertiser's VENTILATING WATERPROOF having, beyond all contradiction, established its complete success in rendering any garment thoroughly impervious to the rain.—W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill (north side).

NELSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE, Half the Price of Isinglass.—CAUTION: From the increasing demands for NELSON'S OPAQUE GELATINE, many spurious articles are imposed on the Public; to guard against which, and for a protection to purchasers, it is sold in packets only, by most respectable chemists, grocers, and oilmen, in town and country, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 10s., and 15s. each packet, bearing the Patent signature. Extract from Dr. Ure's testimonial, June 6, 1840:—"I find Mr. G. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be at least equal in strength and purity, if not superior, to the best isinglass, for every culinary purpose; it is entirely free from any impregnation of acid, such as I have found to exist in other kinds of Gelatine in the London market." The Opaque Gelatine is an article well adapted for hotels, taverns, cabin use and ship stores, and a safe and profitable commodity for exportation.—Emacote Mills, Warwick; and 14, Bucklersbury.

FURS.—RUSSIAN and CANADIAN FUR COMPANY, 244, Regent-street.—The Proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, and public in general, that their Stock for the ensuing season is now complete, and consists of several new and choice kinds of Furs, of their own introduction, which have met with the approbation of the highest patrons of fashion, the elite of the aristocracy. They particularly call attention to their Stock of RUSSIAN FURS and ERMINE, which have been procured for them such high reputation, and which are not to be equalled, for quality and price, by any other house in the world. Every kind of Fur, from the American and European Continents, may be procured at this Establishment, or, at the Manufactory, 19, Lamb-conduit-street, in immense variety, twenty per cent. lower than is usually charged.—E. C. BOURNE, Managing Proprietor, Russian and Canadian Fur Company, 244, Regent-street.—N.B. Furs cleaned, altered, repaired, or exchanged. Prices of cleaning Furs, Muffs, and Bows, 2s.; Cardinals, 3s.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families requiring mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be procured from this establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up, and a note particularly regarding the mourning required, will insure immediate attention either in town or country. Ladies requiring Silks or Velvets for Dresses, Mantles, Cloaks, &c., are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks and Velvets introduced at this house. They will be found not only more durable, but the colour very superior, unaffected by the strongest acid or even sea-water. Black and Grey and Fancy Mourning Silks, Cashmeres, Flannels and Merinos of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novel article, in millinery, flowers, Tulle and Nett Sleeves, Collars, Berthes, Head-dresses, trimmings, &c. &c. W. C. JAY and Co.

COD LIVER OIL.—Another extraordinary case of Cure, with additional Testimony of the extraordinary value of this natural remedy in the CURE of GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, DISEASED JOINTS, SPINAL and VERTEBRAL AFFECTIONS, LUMBAGO, SCROFULOUS ULCERS, and other chronic Diseases.

OPINION OF DR. BARNARD, WITH REMARKABLE CASE OF GOUT. The Oil of the greatest benefit in cases where the Gout or Rheumatism appear to have seized upon the whole system, and when, as the result of long suffering, the body is wasted, the process of nutrition very slow, there is want of sleep, loss of the vital powers, languid expression of the countenance, contraction of the muscles, &c. &c. Mrs. Mearman, 30 years old, had been confined to her bed, or room, and only in the warm summer months experienced a slight alleviation of her sufferings. Nearly the whole body was attacked, but principally the inferior extremities, back, and shoulders. Walking was entirely prevented by the insupportable pains, stiffness, and swelling of the joints. This patient was wasted, of a bleached whiteness, and had lost all hope of relief, although originally of a strong and robust constitution. The use of the Oil daily was soon followed by a beneficial result, and, after some time, she was restored to a perfect state of health. This person was, three years from the time he first saw her, perfectly healthy, well nourished, blooming, and of robust appearance. Sold in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by JONES and Co., 201, Strand; SARGENT, Oxford-street; HOOPER, chemist, Pall-mall; JOHNSON, Cornhill; and all respectable Medicine-vendors in Town and Country.

CAUTION.—Observe the seal and address of JONES and Co., 201, STRAND, on the wrapper.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 26, Cornhill, London.—Capital £500,000.—Empowered by Act of Parliament.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.—The steady success and increasing prosperity of the Society, has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a second Bonus, averaging 60 per cent., on the amounts invested on each policy effected on the Profit scale.

Age.	Sum.	Premium.	Year.	Bonus added.	Bonus in cash.	Permanent reduction of Premium.	Sum the Assured may Borrow on Policy.
	£	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
60	1000	74 3 4	1837	77 5 1	77 5 1	12 9 3	245 3 3
			1838	144 2 2	64 5 6	9 16 4	295 13 4
			1839	116 16 0	51 5 11	7 11 9	247 4 5

The division of Profits is annual, and the next will be made in December of the present year.

This Institution offers many important and substantial advantages with respect to both Life Assurances and Deferred Annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the Policy, two-thirds of the premium paid (see table); also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity. Assurances for terms of years are granted on the lowest possible rates.

F. FERGUSON CAMERON Secretary.

ALE! ALE! ALE!—Best, Brightest, Purest, and most in esteem by connoisseurs, to be had in Righteous or Niss Gallon Casks, at 1s. 11d. per Gallon, by addressing to the John Bull Brewery Office, 50, Philip-lane, City. Sent to any part of London carriage-free.

SIX POUNDS of TEA, whether Black or Green, for 17s.; and small bright Gunpowder in 12lb. boxes, at 4s. 6d. per lb.; 1/2 lbs. of Coffee for 5s. —EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY'S OFFICES, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street.

VELVET BONNETS.—At BRIGHT'S, 12, Ludgate-street, four doors from St. Paul's Churchyard. Ladies purchasing their Winter Bonnets will do well to inspect the elegant Parisian Stock of Bonnets, Caps, &c. Full trimmed Silk Velvet Bonnet and Cap, 21s.; every other style proportionately cheap. Dresses made and Wedding Orders executed in the most fashionable style, with the strictest regard to economy.

EDWARDS'S PATENT FIREWOOD.—the cheapest invention for lighting Fires. Requires only one-fourth the time. No shavings, no paper, no watching. EVERY FAMILY SHOULD USE IT. DIRECTIONS.—Put some coals at the bottom of the grate, then the Patent Firewood; cover with coals and kindle; and light it.—Sold by all respectable Oilmen and Grocers at four for one penny. Licenses granted for provincial towns.—18, Wharf-road, City-road.

DR. GRANDISON'S CHARITY PILLS.—Testimonial: The extraordinary Cure of Mrs. Griffin, of New Bedford, near Nottingham, who, after above four years of dreadful nervous suffering, which Dr. Blake affirmed would end in insanity, was perfectly restored by this Medicine, after every known remedy had been resorted to in vain, can be attested, either personally or by letter, by Mr. R. BURTON, Bookseller, Nottingham.

EAU DE COLOGNE, 10s. per Case of Six, or 2s. singly, which, since its first preparation, in 1769, has maintained an undisturbed supremacy over all the other distilled Compounds, can be had genuine as prepared from the original recipe, by application to H. BRIDENBACH, 39, Park-street, Grocer or apothecary, and Manufacturer at Cologne. This Eau de Cologne is no spurious imitation of Parfums, but the genuine article itself; and, as such, defies all competition.

HOME FOR LITTLE BOYS.—After the Christmas Vacation there will be VACANCIES for FOUR PUPILS in a Select and Old-established PREPARATORY SCHOOL, in the vicinity of Blackheath, where Young Gentlemen are received from 3 to 12 Years of Age, and are thoroughly grounded in French, Latin, and every useful branch of Education. The Terms inclusive are 40 Guineas per annum. The most satisfactory References given. For Cards, address X. Y. Z., care of the Rev. B. Nicolson, 6, John-street, Adelphi.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES burn without smudging, like the finest wax, and are cheaper in proportion to the light given than the commonest tallow ones. They are sold by respectable Dealers throughout the country at one under One Shilling per lb., and Wholesale to the Trade by EDWARD PRICE and CO., 8, Mount, Vauxhall, and PALMER and CO., Sutton-street, Clerkenwell. Purchasers must insist upon being supplied in the shops with "PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES," or they are very likely to get some of the imitations, on account of the greater profit afforded to the dealer by these latter.

COPPER PLATE RE-SILVERED and GILDING REVIVED. **UPTON'S PARISIAN SILVER-PLATING LIQUID,** 1s. per bottle, restores the silver covering of old and worn plated articles, by depositing a coat of pure silver on the copper parts; and their Gold Detergent, 2s. 6d. per bottle, instantly revives Gilding, bringing it at once to its original splendour, at the expense of only a few pence for a large gilt frame. BROSSE and Lacquer Detergent, 1s. 6d. per bottle. UPTON and Co., sole proprietors of the Parisian Detergent, Lamp, Oil, and Camphine Dealers, 33, George-street, Manover square, and 66, Basinghall-street, City.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS. The approaching season is hallowed by one of the most delightful offices of friendship and affection; the interchange of gifts, as remembrances of the donors, and tokens of their esteem for the receivers. While large sums are expended upon the most costly baubles and elegant trifles, it may be requisite to remark, that parents cannot make more appropriate presents than ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL for the Hair, ROWLAND'S DENTIFRICE for the Teeth, which are both recommended by the EXHIBITION of 1851, and which Lord Chesterfield justly observed to be "a card of commendation." * * * Beware of SPURIOUS IMITATIONS! Ask for "ROWLAND'S" articles.

EXPRESSLY for INDIA.—THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE WAISTCOATS, manufactured expressly for India, possess every advantage, without any of the inconveniences, of flannel waistcoats; the texture is exceedingly light, soft, and delicate, and, as an absorbent, it is superior to the finest flannels, and perfect freedom from every irritating or disagreeable quality. They are manufactured by THRESHER and GLENNY, and can only be procured at their East India Outfitting Establishment, 152, Strand, London. It is very important to notice, that every article is marked "Thresher's India Gauze," as no other material possesses the same absorbent qualities. N.B. Cadets and Assistant-Surgeons perfectly equipped, and lists of particulars may be had, on application at 152, Strand.

CHANDLERS.—APSEY PELLATT (late Pellatt and Green), Glass Manufacturer to her Majesty, Falcon Glass Works, Holland-street, Blackfriars, begs respectfully to announce that he has recently enlarged his Manufactory, and added a new Saloon to his former suite of SHOW ROOMS for the EXHIBITION of CHANDLERS of an entirely new character, likewise engraved and cut table glass, such as he recently executed for her Majesty at the opening of the Royal Exchange; also China, Ironstone, and Earthenware, in tea, table, dessert, and ornamental goods, as well as an extensive and choice collection of Bohemian, Hungarian, and French vases, the latter selected by Mr. Pellatt at the recent Exposition. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the glass-blowing and steam-cutting works may be viewed. No connexion with any house in the City.

BETT'S PATENT BRANDY CAPSULED.—Consumers of Brandy are respectfully informed that J. T. BETTS, Jun., and Co. will not be responsible for any BOTTLED BRANDY that is not protected against fraudulent substitution by the Patent Metallic Capsules, embossed with the words, "Bett's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield-bars." Sold by the most respectable wine and spirit merchants in town and country, at 5s. 6d. per bottle, the bottle included. Bett's Patent Brandy is used, in preference to foreign, at Guy's, St. George's, and the other principal Hospitals, &c., throughout the Kingdom. Attention is especially requested to the security afforded by the Patent Metallic Capsules. Country dealers are advertised in the provincial journals, and lists of London dealers may be obtained at the Distillery, where quantities of not less than two gallons may be supplied, in bulk at 18s. per gallon, and in bottles, the case and bottles included, at 20s. per gallon.—7, Smithfield-bars.

COX'S PATENT SPARKLING GELATINE FOR MAKING JELLIES, BLANC-MANGE, &c. stronger than Isinglass, at one-third the price, is particularly economical and convenient for the use of Families, Hotels, Restaurants, and others, and a profitable article for Exportation.—Sold, in packets only, by the Principal Druggists, Grocers, and Oilmen in the United Kingdom, at 9d., 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s., and 7s.; each packet bearing the Patent signature.—Extract from Dr. Ure's testimonial:—"London, 9th February, 1844.—I have much pleasure in certifying that the Patent Sparkling Gelatine of Messrs. J. and G. Cox is prepared by an excellent process, which, while it preserves the true nature of the substance, renders it equally pure and beautiful. Examined by chemical tests, it is found perfectly free from acid, and fully stronger than the best Isinglass in the London market, and affords a Jelly (in few minutes) equal in all respects to, if not richer and more crystalline than, that prepared from calves'-feet."—Agent in London, Mr. HENRY WATSON, No. 11, Old Fish-street, City.—Patent Gelatine Works, Gorgie Mills, Edinburgh.

WOLLASTON'S PATENT GELATINE, for immediately making Jellies or Blanc-mange, being quickly dissolved in boiling water. It is of equal strength with the finest Isinglass, and perfectly free from any unpleasant taste or smell, requiring less flavouring than any other preparation of Gelatine or Isinglass, being a perfectly pure, colourless, and soluble substance. For Jellies, it will not be found necessary to use eggs, as passing through a flannel bag is sufficient. Invalids will find this a very nourishing and valuable restorative, from the great facility and readiness with which it is used, and not being liable to become sour so soon as Isinglass.—Manufactured by EDWARD L. WOLLASTON, Dover. Sold wholesale by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Messrs. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Messrs. Evans and Lercher, Bartholomew-close; Messrs. Baines and Co., 135, Lower Thames-street; Mr. Seelings, 30, Fenchurch-street; and retail by Mr. Sangs, 160, Oxford-street; Messrs. Bell, 51, New Bond-street; Messrs. Fortnum and Mason, 183, Piccadilly; and by all respectable Patent Medicine Vendors, Druggists, and Italian Warehousemen, in packets, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., 5s., and 7s.

SELF-MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.

No longer let those who are dwellers afar, themselves from the Warehouse of MOSES debar. By adopting our plan, which has never a failure, every gentleman now may become his own tailor!

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT! The public are specially informed, that after Monday, Dec. 9th, the entrance 85, Aldgate, will be closed, preparatory to the pulling down and erection of that portion of the premises, until the completion of which the public will be admitted at the entrance 154, Minories.

E. MOSES and SON are desirous of directing especial attention to their plan of "Self-Measurement." The extreme simplicity, and the minute exactness, of this admirable plan, are such as cannot fail to answer the purpose designed. No failure in point of fit can arise from its use; or, should anything of the kind occur, the proprietors will hold themselves responsible. Thousands are thus enabled to avail themselves of the choice Clothing of MOSES and SON, without any inconvenience arising from distance, &c.

A new work, entitled "The Commercial Phenomenon," with full directions for Self-Measurement, on application, will be forwarded, free of postage.

Residents in the country cannot do better than avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity of purchasing at the greatest Tailoring Establishment in the Kingdom.

Di-to Chesterfields	..	0	10	6	cuffs	..	from	1	18	0
Di-to Coddingtons	..	0	13	6	Winter Coats, in every style and					
Di-to Pembroke's, Athols, Peltoes,					shape, handsomely trimmed	..	1	5	0	
Di-to every description of Winter					Mixed Ties, Wrappers	..	0	17	6	
Coats handsomely trimmed	..	1	5	0	Di-to, ditto, Trousers	..	0	12	6	
Boys' Winter Coats, in every style	..	0	3	6	Buckskin ditto	..	0	12	6	
Warm Winter Trousers, lined	..	0	4	6	Doekin ditto, any pattern	..	0	12	0	
Di-to Doekin	..	0	10	0	Best, or Dress Trousers	..	1	6	0	
Dress Coats, edged, &c.	..	1	1	0	Cashmere Vest	..	0	7	0	
Frock ditto, ditto	..	1	3	9	Winter ditto, in endless pattern	..	0	8	6	
Boiling Coat, best	..	0	9	6	Dress	..	1	12	0	
Di-to braided ditto	..	0	2	6	Di-to ditto, best manufactured	..	2	15	0	
Boys' Huzar Suits	..	0	17	6	Frock Coat	..	1	15	0	
Di-to Tunic, neatly braided	..	0	18	6	Di-to, the best manufactured	..	3	3	0	
					Boys' Huzar Suit	..	1	7	0	
					Di-to Tunic	..	1	8	0	



SCENE FROM BALFE'S NEW OPERA OF "THE DAUGHTER OF ST. MARK," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

SCENE FROM "THE DAUGHTER OF ST. MARK."

Our illustration represents the first scene of the second act of Mr. Balfe's already popular opera, entitled "The Daughter of St. Mark," performing at Drury-lane Theatre. The scene is the oratory of *Catarina*, with a vaulted stone roof: it is divided into two compartments; in the inner one is a large centre window, opening on a balcony, and looking over the Grand Canal, with a moonlight view of Venice. A lamp suspended from the ceiling throws a dim light over the room, and the scenic effect is altogether remarkably successful.

The action is at the close of the scene, at the moment that the curtain of a secret chamber on the left is undrawn, and the *Assassins* enter, preceded by *Moncenigo*:-

Mon. (Exultingly)

A kingdom and a crown those tears will dry—
Catarina!—

[Pointing to the body of *Catarina*, then addressing the *Assassins*.
With her to Cyprus his.

[The *Assassins* go up the stage, as *Moncenigo* exit at the secret chamber door, and the scene closes them in.

VICTORIA PARK.—A great many hands are now employed in the commencement of operations, and should the weather continue favourable for working, a very considerable progress will be made by the Spring. On Monday the workmen commenced laying down the oak posts and park railings on the boundary adjacent to the Grove-road. The line of road has been struck out for the new

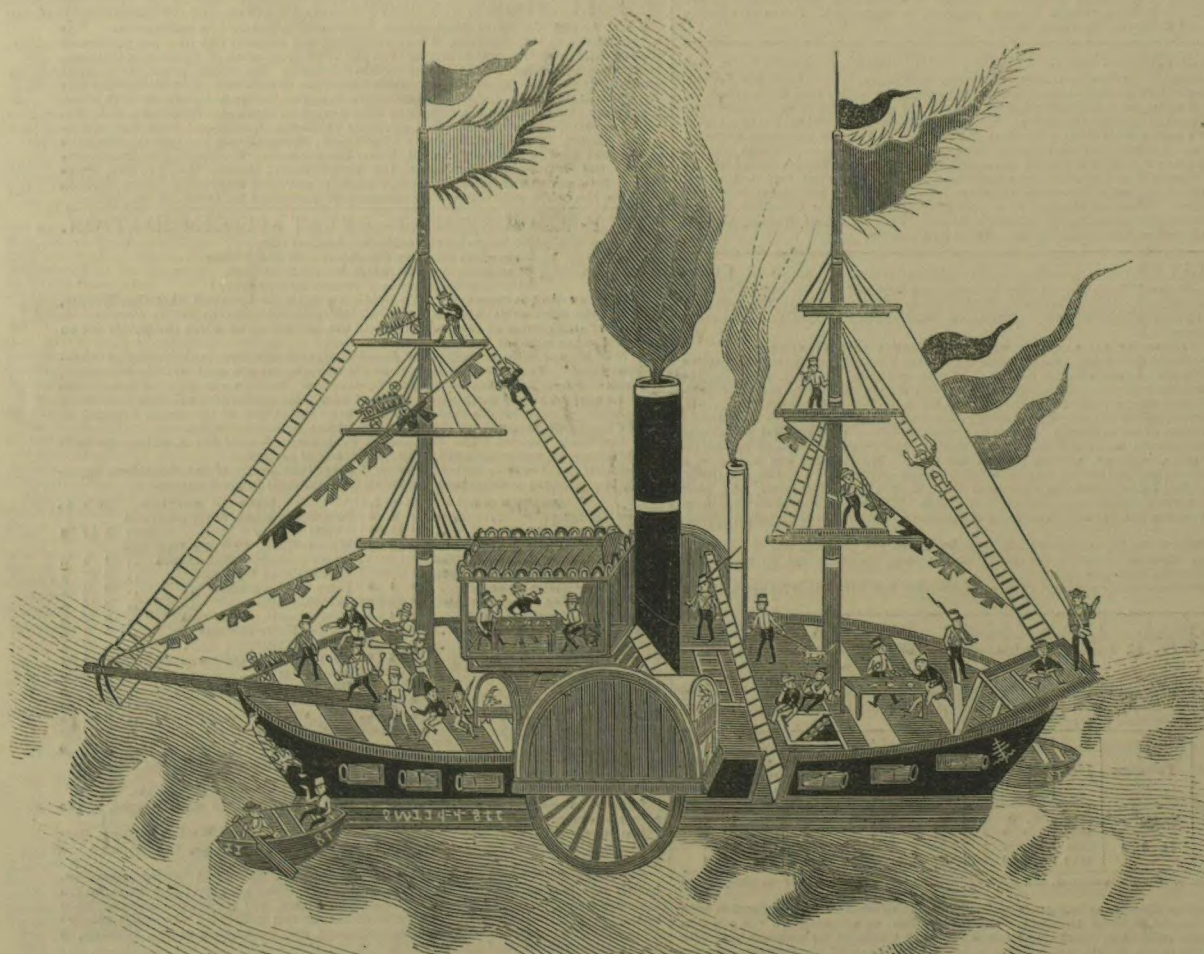
iron ornamental bridge which is to cross the Regent's Canal at Bonner's Hall, and a circle has also been marked out for a handsome carriage drive to the chie entrance from Bethnal-green. The improvements on the Old Ford-road, which partly runs through the site of the park, have been nearly completed. The plantations of the park will form an Arboretum on strictly scientific principles.

ROYAL VISIT TO STOWE.—We are enabled to announce that her Majesty has signified her intention of honouring by an early visit his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, at his princely mansion in Buckinghamshire. The precise day is not yet fixed, but we believe we may state that the Court will leave Windsor for Stowe either during the week before, or the week after, Christmas.

CHINESE DRAWING OF AN ENGLISH WAR-STEAMER.

Among our communications received by the Overland Mail, on Wednesday last, is a curious drawing of an English War-Steamer, executed by a Chinese artist, soon after its arrival at Hong-Kong. If we remember rightly, the term applied to one of our steamers, when first seen by the Chinese, was the uncomplimentary cognomen of "Fire-Devil."

The reader must make allowance for the low state of the art of drawing in China, in looking at our engraving; the colours of the drawing itself are, however, very superb. In drawings where perspective is not very strictly required, as in representations of birds, insects, fruit, and flowers, the Chinese artists are very successful; and Viscount Jocelyn assures us that the best pictures of Chinese life are to be found upon the porcelain tea-services manufactured in China.



CURIOUS CHINESE DRAWING OF AN ENGLISH WAR-STEAMER.

THE DISTRESSED NEEDLEWOMEN OF THE METROPOLIS.

A meeting of the Society for the Protection and Employment of the Distressed Needlewomen, and for Clothing the Poor, at which Lord Ashley presided, was held at Willis's Rooms on Monday.

The Report gave a pleasing account of the success which had attended the exertions of the Society to provide work for this class of females at a fair price, and stated the gratifying fact, that no instance had occurred of work being detained by the persons employed. It also appeared that the number of day workers recommended from the Institution, and engaged at wages of not less than nine shillings per week, was 975. The circumstance, that so large a number of females of good character have been recommended by the Institution since its establishment, affords a strong proof of the useful nature of such an establishment. It is satisfactory to add, that benevolent individuals had rendered such assistance to the Society, that there was a balance of nearly £400 after paying all the necessary expenses.

Lord Ashley, after dwelling upon the melancholy statements which have been made public, of the destitute condition of that industrious class of women to which the Society direct their special attention, made a forcible appeal in their favour, and said the Institution had been founded for the purpose of carrying out that good and unquestionable truth, that "the labourer was worthy of his hire." The noble lord impressed upon the meeting, that in all the charities they instituted, in all the money they bestowed, and in all the advice they took upon themselves to give, they should do all they could to encourage that mainstay of our social system, that institution of God himself, the domestic system—the system under which the mother should be kept at home, there to learn and to exercise the high and holy calling of a wife and mother. After alluding to the privations to which poor girls were subjected, Lord Ashley, with equal benevolence and eloquence, proceeded to say:—

How was it that they heard of Needlewomen rising early, and late taking rest, or perhaps no rest at all? He knew one instance of a poor woman having toiled consecutively, day after day, for 20 hours without intermission, and she desisted only because nature would hold out no longer. (Hear.) But what had ground them down to the lowest point of remuneration, if such a term could be applied to such a wretched pittance? First of all, look at the workhouses. In those establishments work was taken by parties maintained at the public expense, who were occupied in making goods for warehouses in the neighbourhood at as low a price as a penny a shirt, and sometimes only at one half-penny. Thus the public funds were used to bring persons into that very house which was held up as a terror to them, for that very house was made the instrument of their ruin and destitution. (Hear, hear.) That was the first thing to be remedied. The Noble Lord then announced that her Majesty had contributed £50, the Queen Dowager a second donation of £10, and Prince Albert £25, to the funds of the Society. Lord Ashley concluded in these terms:—

"When Napoleon asked Madame Campan what he should do for the benefit of France, that excellent woman replied, 'Train up for us a race of mothers.' (Hear, hear.) That was true as holy writ, because it was derived from it; and he hoped they would that day do something effectual towards that great consummation, not being content with saying, 'Be ye warmed and filled;' but, if a brother or a sister be suffering from want and nakedness, at once to acknowledge the relationship, and prove that all are the children of one common Father."

Resolutions pledging the meeting to use exertions to promote the prosperity and efficiency of the Society were agreed to. For ourselves, we may add that an institution which has for its object to succour and protect industry and virtue, deserves the most extended patronage, and if Lord Ashley had not already obtained the respect and gratitude of all who admire unaffected benevolence, his exertions in behalf of this institution would have insured them.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications have been received from "G. M. G.," "W. H. B.," "Clericus," "C. Wood," and "A. T. B." "Mr. Frost."—Both the problem and solution are quite correct. "A Rugby Subscriber," and "R. Eyre," Dublin.—The King cannot capture any piece, if it be defended; the question of the defending piece being en prise, or unable to move, does not alter this absolute law. "H. T.—r," Sunderland.—His problem is received, and thanks for his offer of assistance. If our space will allow of it next week, the match between the Sunderland and Durham Chess Clubs shall be inserted. "R. Gardner."—If he will look at the solution, he will find that if King moves to Kt's square, white can play K R P, and afterwards checkmate by taking the Queen with K B P.

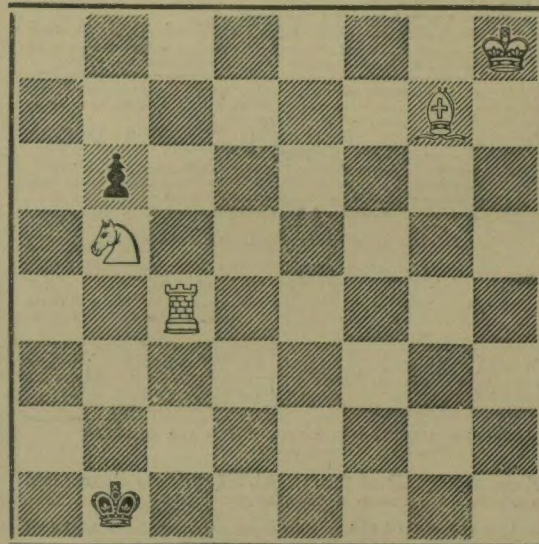
Solution to our last.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Rook checks at adv. K R sq | Kt covers |
| 2. Bishop checks at Q Kt 2nd | Kt covers |
| 3. K B P 1 sq | K to his R 4th |
| 4. Rook takes Kt and mates | |

PROBLEM by J. KLING, Esq.

White to move and mate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—The various new lines of street which have been suggested in the west and east ends of the metropolis, to effect which above 600 houses have been disposed of and taken down, are now nearly ready for the erection of the houses. At the east end the line is completely marked out from Spitalfields Church to the London Docks, the vaults for the buildings on either side, between High-street, Whitechapel, and Spitalfields Church, being erected. In Cranbourne-street, formerly Cranbourne-alley, several first-rate edifices are being erected, which will be finished in a few months, and south of Sidney-alley, where the opening will be, to form the line from Coventry-street, the houses are also nearly finished. Along the line between Oxford-street and Holborn the gas-pipes are all laid down, and the water-pipes are being now placed in the ground, so that there only requires the order of the commissioners to receive contracts for the houses. Many applications have already been made for plots of ground. At the lower end of Plumtree-street three large houses are being built in the Elizabethan style, with red bricks and stone, under the direction of Mr. Pennethorn, the government architect, as designs after which others are to be erected in that neighbourhood. Nearly adjoining these, a French Protestant church, with school attached, will be raised. During the last few days about a dozen houses have been cleared away to form the line into Broad-street from Great St. Andrew's-street, which has much improved that locality. In Belton-street, Christ Church, which is in the parish of St. Giles, and which is formed of Kentish rags and bricks, is completed, and presents a handsome appearance.

CONVERSION OF A WHOLE CONGREGATION OF DISSENTERS.—The Bishop of Chester consecrated a new church at Bolton, on Sunday morning, under somewhat peculiar circumstances. The building was erected twenty-two years ago for the use of the Methodist new connection, and was always well attended, on account of the learning and eloquence of the preacher. About four years ago the minister and congregation held several meetings, the result of which was that they determined on conforming to the Established Church. Since that period the building has been occupied as a chapel of ease to the parish church. A district has been assigned to it under the provisions of the 6th and 7th Victoria, c. 89, and on its consecration it became a parish church, under the name of Christ Church. The building is a plain brick structure, accommodating 80 persons, and is situated in the poorest and most spiritually destitute part of the town. The bishop licensed the Rev. Thomas Berry to the incumbency of the new parish.